

## ARMY



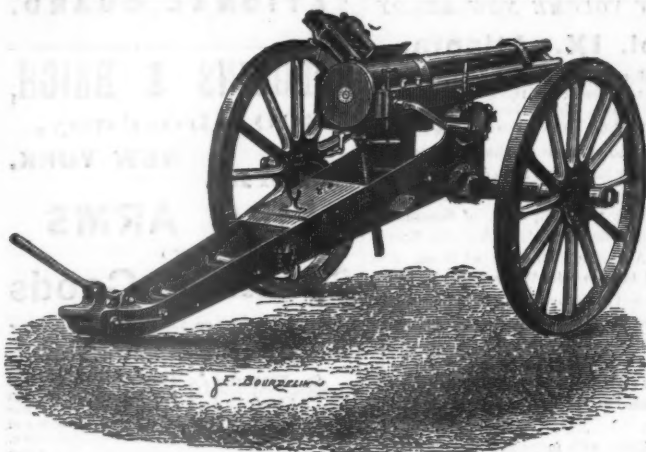
## NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
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WHOLE NUMBER 779.

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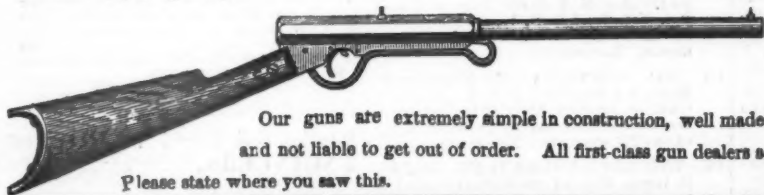
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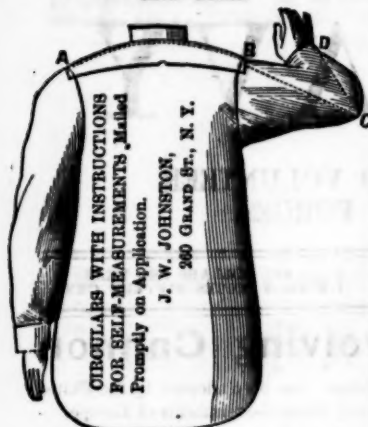
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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,  
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1892.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF JUNE next, for furnishing supplies to the United States Marine Corps during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., free of expense to the United States.

Schedule, with specifications of the supplies required, can be obtained and the standard samples seen at the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office, No. 210 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Bu-loc, Mass.

Blank forms of proposals and all instructions can be had by applying at either of the places named above.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,  
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps.

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#### PROPOSALS FOR LAMPS, LANTERNS, AND BURNERS, REFLECTORS, AND EXTRA PARTS FOR LAMPS FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

DEPT. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
NEW YORK CITY, May 18, 1892.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on June 10, 1892, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot 1,500 Army lamps, (1,000 single burner bracket lamps and 500 double burner pendant lamps) complete, (exclusive of brackets and reflectors), and 1,000 cast malleable iron brackets, 1,000 brass metal plated reflectors, with their supports; 28,000 extra glass chimneys and 36,000 extra wicks for these lamps; 1,200 mineral oil lanterns, and 21,000 extra wicks for these and other lanterns, and such extra number of globes and chimneys for the lanterns as may be required, and 600 candle lanterns. The oil lanterns are intended for use of a general class of the service having flash point not lower than 135 deg. Fahrenheit. Bidders will submit samples, properly labeled or tagged, of the lanterns (oil and candle) which they may propose to furnish.

Delivery of the supplies should commence July 1, 1892, and be completed at the earliest practicable date.

Bidders will therefore state in what quantities they will make a delivery, and how soon they will commence and complete delivery of supplies for which they bid.

The lamps, brackets, and extra parts must be of prescribed specifications. The reflectors must be of one or two patterns now under consideration, specifications for each of which will be furnished to bidders on application.

Proposals will be received for a less quantity of supplies than herein mentioned. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the supplies required by the public service there, (about one-eighth of the supplies advertised for) in which case the bids should be made for delivery at the Quartermaster's Depot at San Francisco, Cal.

Blank proposals and specifications, embracing drawings of the lamps, brackets, reflectors, &c., and instructions to bidders, and any further information that may be desired, will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and be endorsed "Proposals for Lamps," or whatever is bid for.

HENRY C. HODGES,  
Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army Depot Quartermaster.

#### PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,  
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1892.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF JUNE next, for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marine, at one or more of the following stations, (about one-eighth of the supplies advertised for) in which case the bids should be made for delivery at the Quartermaster's Depot at San Francisco, Cal.

Specifications, with blank proposals, can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named, or at the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and Assistant Quartermaster, 210 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,  
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

#### PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,  
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1892.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF JUNE next, for furnishing Rations to the United States Marine at one or more of the following stations, (about one-eighth of the supplies advertised for) in which case the bids should be made for delivery at the Quartermaster's Depot at San Francisco, Cal.

Specifications with blank proposals can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named, or at the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and Assistant Quartermaster, 210 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,  
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

#### Proposals for Drayage in New York City.

DEPT. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
HONOLULU ST., Cor. Greene, New York City.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., June 17, 1892, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for the Drayage of the Quartermaster's Department in New York City during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1892, and ending June 30, 1893.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Specifications and conditions of proposals, contract, service and payment and blank forms of proposals and contracts can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Drayage," and addressed to

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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 43.  
WHOLE NUMBER 979

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1882.

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Branch Office, 1420 New York Ave., N. W., Wash'n.

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## OUR NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

COL. GUY V. HENRY, whose manual for American non-commissioned officers is widely known as a standard book in our Army, is collecting statistics with a view to rendering a further service to the same class of our troops, in the form of a roster or register of all the non-commissioned officers both of staff and line. Circulars have been already freely distributed for this purpose, to which many responses have been made; and others will be shortly issued, asking those who have not already sent the information called for to do so. The complete military record of each non-commissioned officer is desired, not only for his personal satisfaction, but as a matter of interest to his regiment. The work will be arranged after the manner of the Army Register, and will be published as soon as the data can be obtained. It is not considered essential to show that a non-commissioned officer has been reduced—thus obviating an objection made by some. It seems to us that the purpose of Col. Henry is a worthy one, as it will tend to offer an additional stimulus for non-commissioned officers to hold their warrants in esteem, and to endeavor to make their positions of honor and trust more permanent.

In the manuscript records of somewhat more than five hundred non-commissioned officers already prepared for this purpose, and to which we have had access, we find many facts which we have been at the pains to compile, thinking the labor might be repaid in the interest with which they will be read by the Army as a whole. One of these facts is the large proportion of non-commissioned officers who were born in the United States. We find that these number 289 out of the 512 whose records are before us, making much the greater part of the whole. Next in number come those born in Ireland, numbering 84, while third highest are those born in Germany, numbering 76. Next come the Canadians, including all British America, 23, and the English 18. No other nation furnishes over five; Scotland gives us that number, while Denmark, Switzerland and the West Indies furnish 3 each; France, Holland and Austria, 2 each; and Belgium, Norway and Poland, 1 each. We know of no reason why these proportions should not hold good as to all the non-commissioned officers in the service.

Again, the length of service of the non-commissioned officers, as a rule, is illustrated by these records. Thus we find among them, but 17 who had not enlisted as early as 1879. Of those whose enlistments date from the previous year there are 84; but there are 87 who go back to 1875; 23 each for the years 1872 and 1873; 33 who date from 1867; and 32 from 1866. There are 67 who enlisted during the war years 1861-5, inclusive. Finally, there are nine who were in service before the war, or more than twenty-two years ago. This is taken from the records as we have them, though it may be that they do not in all cases indicate the first enlistment or service in the volunteers during the war.

Among these veterans are Corporal James Randall, Co. A, 7th Infantry, who enlisted in 1860; 1st Sergeant Stephen Schwartz, Co. F, 20th Infantry, who enlisted in 1857; 1st Sergeant Timothy Murray, Co. B, 13th Infantry, who enlisted in February, 1855, and was a 2d lieutenant of the 80th New York Volunteers in 1864, and a 1st lieutenant in 1865; Sergeant Ernest Beechner, Co. H, 8th Inf., who enlisted in 1855, and was engaged in the fights with the Camanches at Devil's River, Texas, in 1857, a quarter of a century ago, and has been in continuous service ever since; Sergeant Henry Higgins, Co. D, 21st Infantry, who enlisted in 1860, and was a sergeant in the 5th Cavalry as long as twenty-one years ago; 1st Sergeant William Cassidy, Co. H, 8th Infantry, who enlisted in 1853, and reached his present grade last year; Sergeant Patrick J. Boyce, Co. B, 10th Infantry, who enlisted in 1837; Sergeant Patrick Burns, Co. H, 8th Infantry, who enlisted in July, 1835, and has been in continuous service ever since. No doubt there are many more sergeants and corporals who thus date back from twenty to thirty years. Several of these already named are drawing the allowance for twenty-five years of consecutive service.

If we should attempt to record those who began their military life during the war, we should have no space

to specify them; for, as we have already said, there are 67 who enlisted in the years from 1861 to 1865, even among the small proportion whose records are before us.

Finally, we see abundant records of the valuable service rendered by this body of non-commissioned officers. Scores of them have been wounded in action—some repeatedly; others have served all through the civil war, and through many an Indian campaign; some have held commissions in the volunteer service, while a great many have received medals of honor or mention in orders for special gallantry or some peculiarly meritorious services.

A review of such records convinces us that Colonel Henry's proposed work, even condensed and statistical in form as it must be, will prove of great value and general interest to the service, and it is to be hoped that the company commanders will all furnish him with the information asked for.

## CUSTOMS OF YE OLDEN TYME.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the copy which follows of the record relating to one of the earliest military (?) salutes of record in our history. The ceremonies were of course accompanied by "eating and drinking," and the items therefor are set forth in the bill. These particular items are found in old Dutch bills of expenditure connected with every transaction of their lives, from the cradle to the grave, and in "ye olden tyme" the same was almost equally true with the affairs of the English settlers. In these days, when men prate so much about the virtuous actions of our wise "fathers," no official can render a bill which includes "wine, cock-tails, etc.," without arousing much virtuous indignation.

The same correspondent also favors us with the still more curious bill which follows, and which relates to the Sir Martin Schenck van Nydeck, mentioned so particularly by Mr. Motley in his History of the Netherlands. He was a brother of Col. Peter Schenck van Nydeck, the grandfather of the immigrant Dutch ancestor, of Lieut. A. D. Schenck of the 2d Artillery, and other well known members of the same family in this country.

Sir Martin undertook to capture the city of Nimeguen on the Rhine, Holland, then in the possession of the Spaniards, but failed in the attempt, and in retreating his boat sunk and he was drowned. His body was fished up and his enemies hung his remains upon the walls of the city. He had made it lively for them in his time and that was the only means of revenge left them. Prince Maurice afterwards buried the remains with military honors.

The following relates to the visit of the Dutch Governor to Albany, or Beverwyck, as it was then called:

"July, 1643. Whereas, The Council of the colony directed that the Heer General Peter Stuyvesant should be erected on his arrival and departure with several salutes from the Heer Patroon's three pieces of cannon, so hath the Director employed Jan Duck-en van Bremen and Hans Ernelays to clean the same, as they were fished with earth and stoues, and to load them, in which they were employed three days, to wit:

One day in cleaning them.  
The second in firing for the arrival, and  
The third for Stuyvesant's departure—  
For which Stuyvesant purchased 20 lbs. of powder, and expended ten guilders for beer and victuals, besides having provided the Heer General, at his departure, with diverse young fowls and pork.  
"See Ciphering Book of the town of Nimeguen, Holland, Elamu 20, August, 1659."

The annexed bill of the public hangman, who performed the duties of cutting up the remains of the dead knight, is taken from the records of Nimeguen, and is certainly a curious document:

"Hangman's account to be required for Martin Schenck van Nydeck:

	Guilders.	Stivers.
1. For hanging two of his most faithful soldiers (prisoners) 4 x W. facit.....	3	
2. For the decapitation of the dead body of Martin Schenck.....	15	
3. For quartering.....	1	10
4. For hanging up the quarters to the different gates.....	15	
5. Hangman's repast, as like without as within the town.....	16	
6. For ladders.....	16	
7. For Schlim and Stevens Dicks, expenses of prison.....	15	
8. To each one of them for assistance by the decapitation.....	1	12
9. To hanging up the four parts.....	12	
10. For purchase of straps.....	10	
11. For hangman, halibet, knives, and fowls need.....	11	1
12. Two bottles of wine for washing the Justices.....	2	

13. A casket for concealing the entrails of Schenck.....	8
14. For killing and throwing into the Wall one of the most faithful soldiers.....	6
Sum together.....	25 15

## Appendix.

a. For transporting of the dead body from the Wall (river) to the butcher's block..	15
b. For the circulation of the four quarters through the town.....	15
c. For taking off the parts and concealing into the Orambeyer Tower.....	15
d. The board of which he is quartered and the part of which the head is placed.....	4 15
e. The coffin.....	15
f. For drinking festival wine and doing festival volley for this infernal achievement was expended.....	25

Mr. Motley, in his second volume of the History of the Netherlands, gives a thrilling description of the exploit in which Sir Martin Schenck lost his life, not by the direct hands of his enemies, but through the miscarriage of his plans and the sinking of his boat. A few days afterwards his enemies fished up his body easily recognized of course by his armor, and in a spirit of revenge treated it with the indignities indicated by this curious document. But even the Spanish General, Varaban, finally suppressed such violent proceedings, and ordered the remains of the knight to be removed from the gates and walls, placed in a coffin and deposited in one of the towers.

Two years afterwards Prince Maurice (Stadtholder) having secured possession of Nimeguen, caused the remains of Sir Martin to be interred with martial honors due his rank and renown in the tomb of the Dukes of Guelderland, where a splendid monument yet remains in his honor.

He was one of the greatest leaders of the Netherlands, and the treatment of his remains by his enemies attests the fact, and we can well understand that no ordinary spirit could lead and curb with even military discipline the wild and savage men of his command.

Those who belonged to the military profession certainly had lively times in those days; were not a whit troubled about the form of "compulsory retirement" as presented to us of to-day. Those were the happy days for the development of the individual man, when he could not be wholly merged into that tremendous aggregate called a "civilized nation." He was a law unto himself, and how many are there even in this enlightened age who would make a better record if governed by no other law.

\* The remains were collected and placed in the tower when it was found that the city must fall into the hands of Prince Maurice, Sir Martin being a favorite general of that Prince, it was not deemed very wise that his remains should be found treated with indignity; as it was, they paid dearly for the indulgence of such spite.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR AZOR H. Nickerson, Assistant Adjutant-General, will be relieved from duty in the A. G. office in Washington, and take station in the Department of Arizona. Col. S. N. Benjamin, A. A. G., now on duty in that department, will be stationed in Washington.

SURGEON CHARLES R. Greenleaf, U. S. A., under orders to report by letter to Surgeon General from New York city, left Fort Shaw, M. T., his late station, on the 8th of May, arrived at St. Paul, Minn., with his family, on the 24th, traveling by boat from Fort Benton to Bismarck, and thence by rail.

MAJOR L. L. Langdon, 2d U. S. Artillery, succeeded to the command of Fort McHenry, Md., May 25th, Col. Howe, 4th Artillery, relinquishing the command on that date, preparatory to going to Fort Adams.

GEN. R. C. Drum and Col. T. F. Barr, U. S. A., left Washington this week, to make the periodical inspection of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

LIEUT. H. H. Ketchum, 22d Infantry, was to leave David's Island, May 27th, with recruits bound for Fort Monroe, Va.

COL. James Van Voast, 9th Infantry, who is now rapidly convalescing, will not join his regiment in the Department of the Platte until October next.

LIEUT.-COL. Guido Ilges, 18th U. S. Infantry, is expected at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, at an early date.

THE closing exercises of the Hampton Normal School took place May 24, attracting a large and distinguished party of visitors. The tug *Fortune* brought down the officers from the Norfolk Navy-yard, and the *Lurray* about 200 prominent citizens of Norfolk.

REAR ADMIRAL W. R. Taylor, U. S. N., was in New York, May 26, stopping at the Hotel Brunswick.

COMMODORE C. W. Pickering, U. S. N., registered at the Gilsey House, May 25th.

Mrs. Dr. Lowe and her little daughter Sylvia, left Barling-



ten, Iowa, for New York, May 25, accompanied as far as Chicago by Gen. and Mrs. Glasgow. Mrs. De Long will remain at the East until the arrival of her husband's remains—probably some time in June.

Asst. Surgeon W. S. Tremaine, U. S. A., left Fort Porter, N. Y., this week to spend a short leave with his friends.

CAPT. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th U. S. Artillery, will leave Fort Adams, R. I., early next week, to be absent for two weeks.

LIEUT. M. C. Richards, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Little Rock Barracks, Ark., a few days ago, to spend two weeks North.

COL. Theodore Yates, U. S. Army, (retired) who was seriously wounded more than once during the war, visited New York this week, stopping at the Hoffman House.

The following Army officers were registered at the A. G. Office, Washington, during the week ending May 25, 1882: 1st Lieut. Abner H. Merrill, 1st Artillery, at Riggs House, on leave; Bvt. Major Gen. John P. Hawkins, major Subsistence Department, at 1812 "I" street, on leave; 2d Lieut. Edward H. Cutlin, 2d Artillery, at 1301 "S" street, N. W., en route from Newport, Ky., to Fort Monroe; 3d Lieut. George W. Goodale, Corps of Engineers, at Ebbitt House, on leave; Major William B. Hughes, Quartermaster's Department, at 2022 "G" street, en route from San Antonio, Texas, to join new station at Philadelphia, by order of the War Department; Bvt. Major George F. Barstow, captain 3d Artillery, at Ebbitt House, on leave; Bvt. Col. Henry Clay Wood, major, and assistant adjutant-general, at Ebbitt House; Bvt. Col. Joseph S. Conrad, major 17th Infantry, at Ebbitt House, on leave from Department of Dakota; Lieut. Col. George W. Wallace, U. S. Army, retired, at 2812 N street; Capt. Charles E. Morse, 10th Inf., at Ebbitt House, en route from Hampton, Va., to Fort Concho, Texas, to join station.

The following list of officers registered at the Ebbitt House Washington, during the week ending May 25, 1882: Army—Major Charles J. Sprague, Paymaster, U. S. Army; Brevet Col. John Mendenhall, major 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Art.; Brevet Major General Richard Arnold, major 5th Art.; Brevet Major General Q. A. Gilmore, lieutenant colonel Engineers; 2d Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf.; Brevet Lieut. Col. Wm. Ludlow, Corps of Engineers. Navy.—Cadet Midshipman Augustus N. Mayer and H. B. Ashmore, Rear Admiral Robert H. Wyman, Captain Joseph Fyffe, Surg. James S. Knight, Ensign De Witt Coffman.

The Executive Officer of the *Alert*, which, while en route home was run into by a Japanese war vessel and obliged to put back, is Lieutenant Commander Folger, U. S. N. He was, April 10th, at his own request, detached from the *Squalor*, of which he was Executive, and ordered by Rear Admiral Clitz as Executive of the *Alert*, his object being to get home to see his mother, who for several months has been in a very doubtful condition, and his only child, a daughter, who is dangerously ill. His term of service on the *Squalor* being near its close, he felt justified in asking the change, which Admiral Clitz readily granted. Lieutenant Commander Folger is a grandson of Captain Mayhew Folger, of Nantucket, master of the ship *Topaz*, of Boston, who in February, 1803, discovered the survivors of the mutineers of H. B. M. ship *Bounty*, on Pitcairn's Island. The log-book, in the handwriting of Captain Folger, giving the history of this famous cruise in 1810, is, we believe, in the possession of Lieutenant Commander Folger's father, Mr. R. H. Folger, who is a resident of Massillon, Ohio.

The Navy Mutual Aid Association elected the following members May 20, 1882: P. Asst. Engineer A. C. Engard, P. Asst. Surgeon A. G. Cabell.

A NUMBER of prominent citizens of Washington are making preparations for a public reception to be tendered to Lieut. John W. Danenhower upon his return to Washington on Wednesday next. The movement will no doubt be heartily joined in by officers of the Navy.

CAPT. J. G. Ramsay, 2d U. S. Artillery, a son of the late Gen. Ramsay, will prolong his stay in Washington for a few days longer, after which he will return to Fort McHenry.

MAJ. THOS. C. SULLIVAN, of the Subsistence Department, will act as chief commissary for Gen. McDowell at San Francisco until a successor to Gen. Kilburn is assigned.

MAJ.-GEN. HANCOCK, U. S. A., left Governor's Island, N. Y., May 26 for a brief visit to Pennsylvania, expecting to return Monday next.

CAPT. JOHN H. COSTER, 8th Cavalry, will prolong his stay in New York indefinitely, doubtless until opportunity offers to gratify him in his desire to be retired from active service.

LIEUT. CALVIN ESTERY, 10th Cavalry, was in Chicago this week to receive his prize for marksmanship in the Missouri team in 1881.

GEN. G. W. GETTY, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe May 23 to be absent for a week, not this time on heavy ordnance duties, however, but for a little rest from the official cares which have pressed so heavy on him of late.

COL. HENRY BRACKENBURY, C.B., R.A., British Military Attache at Paris, has been appointed Inspector General of Constabulary in Ireland.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. Army, and some of his Indian friends presented themselves before the Baptists in convention at New York this week. Addressing the audience, Capt. Pratt said: "I'm a Baptist in one respect. I believe in baptism regarding the Indians. I do not believe in sprinkling them, but I do believe in sousing them all over. [Great laughter.] They will not be civilized by the present method of sending agents and preachers among them. They must be brought into our civilization so that they can see the best side of it. Congress has just been talking for two days about the advisability of appropriating \$250,000 to educate 50,000 Indian children. I hate Congress, and I hate people who hold back in this matter. They should go ahead. [Ap-

plause.] Standing Bear, Chief of the Rosebud Sioux, who came last week to Carlisle, Pa., from 100 miles beyond the Missouri River at his own expense, to see his son, stepped up to the pulpit as composedly as if he had been its habitual occupant and delivered an address in the Dakota tongue. One of the pupils of the school translated it for Capt. Pratt and Capt. Pratt spoke it to the audience. Standing Bear said: "I have to say a few words to you, and so I come to see you to-day. One man takes care of the people but he don't take care of the children. He never tells the children about the good ways, so I sent some children to hunt the good ways. I have been to Carlisle, and I know that there they have learned the good ways. I want you to help them and learn the good ways, and I want you to help them well. [Laughter.] The interpreter does not report me well, so I will sit down." [Continued laughter.] Evidently the Indian, who was in dead earnest, did not understand where the joke came in, unless the interpreter was at fault.

MR. JAMES E. TAYLOR has recently completed a picture in water colors, size 28x24, of Frank Blair's corps crossing the Big Black River, Miss. It shows Gens. Grant and Sherman sitting on a log by a bonfire on the night of May 27, 1863, watching the army pass on its famous march to the town of Vicksburg. The picture was ordered for the office of the General of the Army by Gen. Sherman, and has just been placed alongside of its companion picture, entitled, "The Review of the Army of the Potomac" in Washington at the close of the war.

GEN. J. A. POTTER, U. S. A., visited New York this week, stopping at the Sturtevant House.

COMMANDER J. O. KANE, U. S. N., registered at the Gilsey House, New York, May 24th.

THE appointment of Lieut. Wells Willard, 5th U. S. Artillery, A. D. C. to Gen. Hunt, as Captain of the Subsistence Department, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. Kilburn, will be hailed with general satisfaction. Capt. Willard was highly recommended for the position years ago by his military superiors and has had ample experience in the duties of the commissariat.

CAPT. G. A. ARMES, 10th Cavalry, will shortly rejoin his regiment in Texas by way of St. Louis, from where he will conduct recruits for the 10th Cavalry.

2d Lieut. E. T. Brown, 5th U. S. Artillery, gets his promotion to 1st Lieutenant by the appointment of Capt. Willard to the Subsistence Department. Lieut. Brown's promotion will not remove him from Fort Columbus, as he simply goes from Battery A to Battery H, both at that post.

THE Sunday School parade in Brooklyn, May 24, was bound to be successful, for Gen. Hazen is reported as having telegraphed in advance to the marshal of the occasion, "You will have a pleasant day in Brooklyn for the parade," and he issued his orders to the clerk of the weather accordingly.

LIEUT. E. K. RUSSELL, 1st U. S. Artillery, has left Fort Point, Cal., to visit the East on a month's leave. His friends in this vicinity will be glad to see him.

CAPT. E. VAN A. ANDRUS, 1st Artillery, lately sent from San Francisco to Leavenworth with Oatskin, the Nez Perce Indian, late at Alcatraz Island, will visit friends in the East for a few weeks before returning to California.

Asst. Surgeons E. O. Carter and H. I. Raymond, U. S. A., have transferred their services from California to Arizona.

MAJ. A. M. RANDOL, 1st Artillery, having relinquished his position as A. D. C. on Gen. McDowell's staff, has been assigned to inspection duty at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific.

LIEUT. A. C. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Artillery, enjoyed a few days' leave this week from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

ADJT. A. B. DYER, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., May 23, to enjoy a seven days' leave.

LIEUT. E. S. CURTIS, 2d U. S. Artillery, took a brief leave during the week from Washington Barracks, D. C., returning May 26.

THE San Francisco Report of May 13 says: Mrs. Captain Forney, of Oakland, entertained a number of her lady friends at dinner on Tuesday last, among whom were Mrs. Swinburne, Mrs. Wild, Mrs. Pay Director of the Navy, and others. Lieutenant Tom Phelps, who was recently ordered to the *Iroquois*, has, under orders from Washington, been detached from that ship. His many friends rejoice, under the circumstances, that he has been excused. Surgeon Dwight Dickinson was married on Thursday to Miss Ser, daughter of the late J. Ross Brown, the author and journalist. The couple left for the East yesterday. A party was given last night on board the U. S. S. *Independence*, by Captain and Mrs. Norton, in honor of Commodore and Mrs. Phelps, at which a large number of ladies and gentlemen of this city were present. Among the number were Mrs. Flood, Miss Jennie Flood, Mrs. Buford, Miss Hattie Crocker, Miss Rebecca McMullin, Mrs. Hooker, Miss Aldrich, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Beech, Mrs. A. W. Fox and A. W. Fox, who were guests of Commodore and Mrs. Phelps. The *Iroquois* came down from Mare Island on Thursday, and will lie in the harbor to await orders. The young officers on board of her are expecting to create a sensation in society circles. They sent their boxes to the hotels, and all the tailors in town are busy smoothing out the wrinkles in their best store cloths. They are willing to stoop to conquer. The officers were disappointed that the *Iroquois* was not sent to the relief of the *Rodgers*, as they were anxious for Polar exploration.

THE *Alta California* of May 17 says: Surgeon George M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, who delivered so able and instructive an address on Monday evening last before the California

Academy of Sciences, like all true scientists is a very careful as well as a modest gentleman. Having been publicly introduced at a former meeting as a member of the National Board of Health, he de-lies it said that that was an error, but, as a surgeon of the Army, was selected as a member of a Commission appointed by the National Board of Health to study yellow fever in Havana. In regard to the use of carbolic acid as an agent in destroying germs, he said: "Carbolic acid is doubtless an efficient germicide, if used in the proportion of two to five per cent., but it is impracticable to introduce with safety anything like this amount into the circulation of any living human person. The resisting power of the bacteria, to this and other antiseptic agents, is far beyond that possessed by man. But it is probable that the multiplication of bacterial organisms and of disease germs may be modified, and perhaps arrested, by quantities considerably smaller than are required for their complete destruction. Carbolic acid comes far below other acids in potency, and its antiseptic properties have been greatly over-estimated. To act efficiently on the twenty pounds of blood in an average human body, which is 320 ounces, would require an injection of 3 2-10th ounces of pure carbolic acid, if used at simply one per cent., which impracticable amount would not destroy all the germs, but would endanger or destroy the life of the patient. Iodine in very small quantities destroys vitality."

THE first Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, appointed in 1844, was Commander Mathew M. Maury. He was succeeded in 1861 by Captain James M. Gilliss. Rear Admirals Charles H. Davis, Benjamin F. Sands, and John Rodgers successively succeeded.

THE case of Lieut. H. O. Flipper, 10th U. S. Cavalry, recently tried by Court-martial in Texas, is now before the President for action. He was, it will be recollected, charged with embezzlement and with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in making false returns of the funds intrusted to his care. The court, however, acquitted him of the criminal offense, but found him guilty of a gross violation of the regulations of the service and recommended his dismissal from the Army. Judge-Advocate-General Swain, in his review of the case, approved the findings of the court, but recommended a mitigation of the sentence of dismissal to some lighter punishment. The character of the report of the Secretary of War to the President is not yet made known. Lieut. Flipper is still under arrest at his post in Texas, under the usual course in such cases, but is said not to think very highly of the protracted delay in adjudicating his case.

THE Secretary of War and Adjt.-Gen. Drum, U. S. A., leave Washington on an inspection tour to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. They will return in time to attend the graduating ceremonies at West Point.

EX SECRETARY and Mrs. Hunt made their farewell call on the President on Wednesday prior to their departure for St. Petersburg. Mr. Hunt is still somewhat impaired in health, but expects to regain his strength when he reaches salt water. They left Washington on Thursday for New York, from whence they will sail for Liverpool May 30.

CAPT. RICHARD W. MEADE, U. S. N., now on leave, has been in Washington during the week. He is stopping at 3303 "O" street, N. W.

PASSED ASST. ENGINEER John A. Tobin, U. S. N., who was recently detailed to special duty at Washington, is stopping at 610 13th street, N. W.

MAY 24 being Queen Victoria's birthday, loyal Britishers in our midst duly celebrated the event. In Canada, where loyalty is always at a white heat, reviews, sham battles, etc., were the order of the day.

WE regret to learn that recently Passed Assistant Engineer G. W. Hall, U. S. N., of the *Adams*, had one of his hands quite badly crushed in the machinery, and that Paymaster Clark of the same ship had a hand injured by a lamp falling on it.

A HOST of notables, including President Arthur, Secretary of War Lincoln, and Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Wright, Franklin, Terry and Sickles are expected to be present next month at the thirteenth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Detroit. The Detroiters are making great preparations for a suitable reception.

GEN. TIDBALL's report of his recent inspection of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., on the occasion of the graduating exercises of this year, is said to be especially interesting and its publication is anxiously awaited. General Sherman has sent it to be printed, remarking that "it was highly interesting, must be printed and widely distributed."

CADET Midshipman W. N. King, U. S. N., registered at the Eutaw House, Baltimore, this week.

MAJOR Verling K. Hart, 5th Cavalry, by order of General Crook, has taken command at Fort Washakie, Wyo., as a precautionary measure.

LIEUT. BUTLER D. PRICE, Adjutant of the 4th U. S. Infantry, has hoisted the recruiting flag at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

BVT. LIEUT.-COL. GEORGE L. GILLESPIE, Corps of Engineers, was in Washington on May 23 for a few hours, returning to his station in New York the same day.

LIEUT. H. B. OSGOOD, 3d U. S. Artillery, late at Fort Monroe, Va., and now on leave, was at Hancock, Mass., this week.

LIEUT. THEODORE MOSHER, 22d Infantry, formerly of the Signal Corps, comes North from Texas to spend the Summer with his friends.

PAYMASTER William J. Thomson, U. S. N., Mrs. Thomson, and their two children, were registered this week at the River View House, Oxford, Md.



THE retirement of Col. Chas. L. Kilburn, of the Subsistence Department, withdraws from the service a most capable and efficient officer, well and favorably known in New York city, where he was on duty for several years. Lieut.-Col. H. F. Clarke, of the department, becomes colonel by the retirement, Maj. Du Barry, a Lieut.-Col., and Capt. Wilson a major. It is not probable that Col. Clarke's promotion will disturb him as chief commissary on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Hancock, for some time at least.

LIEUT. F. Fuger, 4th U. S. Artillery, paid a flying visit to New York this week from Fort Adams, stopping at the Grand Hotel.

SERGEANT T. V. Van Heusen, of the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, who several months ago, caused a stir in the bureau, has been discharged at Albany, N. Y., where he has been sick for some time.

LIEUT. D. F. Anglum, 12th U. S. Infantry, recently appointed, has located for the present at Fort Apache, Arizona, after a short stay at Fort Thomas.

GEN. Geo. W. Getty, U. S. A., returned to Fort Monroe, Va., May 19, from his duties with the Heavy Ordnance Board, and its report being in, it is expected at Fort Monroe that he has returned to stay.

LIEUT. W. P. Edgerton, 2d Artillery, on the completion in June of his torpedo tour at Willet's Point, will shortly thereafter transfer his services to West Point, under Gen. Howard.

THE one hundred and seventh anniversary of the declaration of independence by the people of Mecklenburg county, on May 20, 1775, was celebrated at Charlotte, N. C. A review of the North Carolina State Guard, by the Governor and Adjutant-General of the State, took place on Independent Square, the spot on which the declaration was said to have been made. Military companies were present from many portions of the State, also from South Carolina, and the parade, while not large, was imposing.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF W. H. Shook, U. S. N., visited New York early this week, stopping at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUT. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., is reported engaged to the daughter of a Western Senator, with an early wedding in prospect.

GEN. Israel Vogdes, U. S. A., has been visiting old scenes and acquaintances at Newport, R. I.

MISS Sallie Anderson, a daughter of the late Gen. Robert Anderson, U. S. A., was married recently at Savannah, to Mr. Carl Eglinger. The fair bride is a niece of Gen. H. B. Clitz, U. S. A., and Rear Admiral John B. Clitz, U. S. N.

A LARGE company assembled at Washington Barracks on the evening of May 18th, by invitation of General Ayres, to witness an amateur theatrical entertainment. The "Loan of a Lover" was the piece, and the characters were taken by Lieutenants Howell, Niles and Greble, Mr. George Ayres, Miss Emily Ayres and Miss Watkins.

LIEUT. J. A. Lundeen, 4th U. S. Artillery, is expected to join at Fort Trumbull next week from the "delay" granted him on the completion of his tour at the Artillery School, a portion of which he has spent with friends at Minneapolis.

LIEUT. D. H. Kelton, 10th Infantry, passed through New York early this week, on his way to Montpelier, Vt., to visit his aged father, who is seriously ill. We have heretofore referred to the work, "The Annals of Fort Mackinac," offspring of his leisure hours, which Lieut. Kelton has written, and which is soon to be published.

REAR Admiral Alfred Taylor, U. S. N., registered at the Gilsey House, New York, early this week.

LIEUT. A. H. Merrill, 1st U. S. Artillery, who remained east on leave when his regiment went to San Francisco last November, will shortly join it in California.

GEN. Richard Arnold, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., having been obliged by indisposition to curtail his tour of inspection.

LIEUT.-COL. H. R. Mizner, 10th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Porter, N. Y., May 20, to be absent for about a week.

CAPT. J. W. Jacobs, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., visited New York this week and looked up old friends in this vicinity.

A PRIVATE letter from Capt. F. M. Bunce, U. S. N., now commanding the *Wabash* at the Charleston Navy-yard, gives the facts in relation to the taking of the monitor *Monadnock* around Cape Horn. The *Monadnock* formed one vessel of a squadron of which Admiral Rodgers was in command. Consequently, as the greater includes the less, the Admiral's biographers were correct in saying he commanded the *Monadnock*, although Capt. Bunce had the direct charge of the latter, the Admiral's flag ship being the good ocean steamer the *Vanderbilt*. Capt. Bunce says: "The *Vanderbilt* and *Monadnock* were the only vessels that made the entire trip to San Francisco. The *Shamokin*, breaking down off Cape Henry, was sent back; the *Tuscarora* stopped at Valparaiso and the *Powhatan* at Callao. Admiral Rodgers did command the *Monadnock* during the entire trip, determined the route followed, and was responsible for her. I owed the command of her to his good opinion of me and to his selection of myself to command her on the trip. This good opinion I have always regarded as the highest compliment I have ever received, for I had served with the Commodore, and, in common with all who have had that honor, loved the man and respected the officer. The Navy in his death has lost its highest, bravest and purest."

SINCE Governor's Island, New York Harbor, became the headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic scarcely a week passes but Major-General Hancock has occasion to receive distinguished visitors and sight-seers, and he certainly leaves nothing undone to promote the object of such

visits. Last week the pupils of a large military school in this vicinity paid a visit of pleasure, and had a right royal time. This week three distinguished visitors from Mexico, specially commended by General Sherman, visited Governor's Island not only to enjoy its beauty but to consider its usefulness as a military establishment. They were General of Division Ignacio R. Alatorre, General Benavides, and Dr. Isui Talavera. General Hancock conducted them in person over the Island and through its offices, institution, etc., and did everything in his power to make the visit an agreeable and interesting one, and he certainly succeeded, for the Mexicans departed highly pleased with the efforts made to interest them. Gen. Hancock expects to accompany them to Willet's Point and Fort Schuyler. It is understood they may also visit other military posts in the Eastern Division, and if all their visits are as agreeable as the one to Governor's Island they will carry with them many pleasant memories of their tour in the United States.

THE Military Service Institution has elected Capt. Thomas Ward, 1st Artillery, as Treasurer, vice Larned, deceased, and Asst. Surgeon H. O. Perley, U. S. A., as Assistant Secretary. Among other curious relics recently added to the museum is a small iron cannon used in the attack on the Alamo in the struggle for Texan independence. A large full-length portrait of Gen. Hancock, and the important picture of the Battle of Lookout Mountain (1734 feet) by Walker, have been loaned to the Institution at the request of the Council.

MAJOR E. G. Bush, 6th U. S. Infantry, was at Fort Wayne, Mich., last week, bidding adieu to old comrades of the 10th, and left for Wyoming Territory.

Mrs. Eliza Gerry Townsend died at Boston May 1, 1882, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, nine months, and twenty-six days. From girlhood to maturity she was the constant companion of her illustrious father, Elbridge Gerry, whose sympathy and confidence she enjoyed to an unusual degree throughout his eventful public career. At her decease she was the eldest of the three surviving children of this one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Townsend was the widow of the late Major David S. Townsend, paymaster, U. S. Army, and mother of Gen. E. D. Townsend, U. S. A., retired.

It is related of Lieut. Elliot, 5th Dragoon Guards, A.D.C. to Gen. Scarlett, that after the charge of the Heavy Brigade in the Crimea, one of his brother officers went into his tent and found him standing before a looking glass. "Halloa, Elliot. Beautifying, are you?" "Yes," was the answer, "I am sticking on my nose." It had been slashed nearly off his face in the melee.

MAJOR W. W. Sanders, 8th Infantry, Gen. Terry's Inspector-General, has started on an extensive inspection tour, including Forts Keogh and Custer and all the posts in the District of Montana.

LIEUT. R. H. R. Loughborough, 25th Infantry, has been busily engaged this week as Judge-Advocate of a General Court-martial sitting at Fort Meade, Dakota.

THE quartermaster's depot at Yankton, D. T., has become a thing of the past, and Paymaster A. Sharp, U. S. A., is now the sole disbursing representative there.

LIEUT. C. A. Varnum, 7th Cavalry, with his troop, have been busily engaged affording protection to the workmen engaged in driving ties down the Little Missouri River.

GEN. I. N. Palmer, U. S. A., returned to Washington last week from Denver, Colorado, and is at present residing at 823 Vermont avenue, Washington.

MAJOR GEN. Hancock has very courteously authorized Col. R. Vose, commanding the 71st regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., to bring his regiment over to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., some afternoon, and drill it on the ample slopes and award. The National Guard will highly appreciate the courtesy, as with all its wealth and enterprise New York city has 'not yet been able to provide its militia with a parade ground.

SECRETARY Chandler's family have heretofore had a cottage at Rye Beach, and Mrs. Lincoln has been a visitor to that favorite resort. It is probable that this year Mrs. Lincoln will go West and regain her health in the life-giving regions of the Rocky Mountains.—*Washington Sunday Herald*.

DR. WILLIAM F. THOMAS, President of the New York Nautical School, is to lecture on the "Naval Engagements During the War," in the rooms of the Humane Society, No. 92 Madison street, New York city, on Decoration Day.

CLARK MILLS writes an interesting letter on Indian education to the *Washington Republican*, in which he adverts to the steps taken to take phenological casts of the heads of Indian children to ascertain if education would civilize them, and concludes by saying: "Few men have the phenological organization to govern men like Capt. Pratt. He has a large head, showing brain power. He is self-reliant, and has great will power. He would have made a good 'Moses,' but more humane than the one of old."

LIEUT. Alexander B. Dyer, Adjutant 4th Artillery, son of the late General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, was at the Ebbitt House, Washington, on Monday. His present station is at Fort Adams, R. I.

2d LIEUT. William English, 17th Infantry, who has been stationed at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., is in Washington, enjoying his first leave of absence since his appointment in September, 1879.

LIEUT. L. S. Welborn, 5th Cavalry, is to visit the East on leave, to remain until autumn.

BVT. MAJOR-GEN. Richard Arnold, Major 5th Artillery, acting Inspector General on General Hancock's Staff, stopped at the Ebbitt House, Washington, on Sunday, on his return from a tour of inspection. He left Monday for Governor's Island.

(Contributed to the Army and Navy Journal.)

## REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN,

NOW THE THIRD UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

AN account of the dismounting and remounting of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, now 2d U. S. Cavalry, recently published in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, induces me to believe that some incidents connected with the present 3d U. S. Cavalry would be interesting to the officers of that regiment, and perhaps to the contemporaries of the officers originally appointed to that regiment, now in the Army.

The bill creating the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen was offered in the Congress of 1845-1846—in fact a bill to create two regiments of riflemen was offered—but there seemed no disposition by Congress to pass a bill for any increase of the Army at that time, except by the Western and Southern members; but the battles of May 8 and 9, 1846, Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, the first of the Mexican war, had the effect of hastening legislation, so that on the 19th of May, 1846, the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen was created by Congress; the object being for the protection of emigrants en route to and in the then Territory of Oregon.

The appointment of the officers, except perhaps the Colonel, Persifer F. Smith, and Lieutenant-Colonel, John C. Fremont, seemed to have been apportioned to the several geographical divisions into which the United States was then divided, although the Western and Southern States had more than their share.

To the delegation in Congress from the State of Kentucky was given the appointment of the major, and George S. Burbridge was selected by them for that office. He was a physician by profession and engaged in merchandizing in Scott County, Ky. He was without any military experience whatever. Col. Smith was then on duty with volunteers in the Army of Gen. Zach. Taylor, and Lieut.-Col. Fremont was on duty with an exploring party towards the Pacific Coast. So Major Burbridge was ordered to establish the headquarters of the regiment at Newport, Ky., and to him the officers of the regiment reported and were assigned recruiting stations. 2d Lieut., now Bvt. Major-Gen., W. L. Elliott, colonel 3d U. S. Cavalry, retired, was appointed acting adjutant of the regiment; there being eleven 1st lieutenants appointed to the regiment, the adjutant was at a later date selected from that grade.

The recruits were sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and at this station Companies A, B, D, E, G, H, I, and K were organized. Companies C and F were organized at Baltimore, Md., and from there sent, dismounted, to Mexico. Although the regiment was organized for service on the Oregon route and in that Territory, they received with cheers the order directing the regiment to go to Mexico, which was published at dress parade at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in October or November, 1846. As soon as mounted and equipped, Companies A, B, D, E, G, H, and K were forwarded to Brazos Santiago, via New Orleans, and Co. I was sent later to Vera Cruz, and was the only company that served mounted. The Major (Burbridge), by reason of physical disability, did not accompany the regiment to Brazos Santiago and the Rio Grande, and about the time the seven companies rendezvoused at the Brazos he resigned. The regiment being without a field officer present, Major E. V. Sumner, 2d Dragoons, was assigned by Gen. Scott to the command, much to the disgust of its senior captain and many others. They did not wish a disciplinarian at its head; but "for the good of the Service," and for the reputation of the regiment, the assignment was the best thing that could have happened.

The horses of the companies were left at New Orleans in charge of a detachment, commanded by a commissioned officer. Neither they nor the Quartermaster's Department were experienced in the shipping of horses, and in the shipment great loss resulted. Some of the horses were shipped on the decks of schooners, and over them a frame work of boards was constructed, on which was placed baled hay. It was during the season of Northerners; the gales were severe; out of about seven hundred horses shipped not more than two hundred and fifty were saved. These were turned over to the 2d Dragoons, and the Mounted Riflemen, as a regiment, was only mounted in name and as to pay.

The question of pay, to the companies serving dismounted, was referred by the Pay Department to the authorities at Washington. On examination it was ascertained that the act of Congress creating the regiment placed it on a basis more firm than that creating the 1st and 2d Dragoons. These could be dismounted by the order of the President, and while so serving were entitled only to the pay of infantry; the Mounted Riflemen could be dismounted only by act of Congress. According to this decision the regiment was paid as a mounted regiment.

The dismounting was very fortunate for the regiment. Had it been mounted it was the intention to send it up the Rio Grande as escort for trains for General Taylor's army, whereas being dismounted and drilled as foot riflemen, the regiment accompanied General Scott to Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, and made a reputation second to no other regiment in the Army. Major Sumner drew the rein pretty tight, requiring attendance at roll calls, recitations and drills. To the regiment had been transferred as brevet second lieutenants three from other regiments, and six others were assigned to it from the graduating class of 1846. The majority of those appointed to the regiment by the President were known as civilian appointments, and some of them were politicians of prominence in their respective States. Yet there were several who had served some time at West Point, so that each company with the assignment of the brevet second lieutenants had one or more officers of experience in drill.

Some of the civilian appointees found it pretty hard to learn the tactics, and to apply the theory learned at the recitations to the daily drills. It was not an unfrequent occurrence for a company to march out to drill with its complement of officers and return to camp at



the termination of the drill under the command of its second lieutenant or brevet second lieutenant. Major Sumner required the commands to be repeated in an audible tone of voice, and a second mistake on the part of a company commander was sufficient to cause him to be relieved by the next in command. The regiment was styled, by rather a waggish medical officer on duty with it, as the Kangaroo regiment, being strongest in its hind quarters. The regiment was armed with the Harper's Ferry rifle, commonly called the Mississippi rifle, it having been issued to Jefferson Davis's regiment from the State of Mississippi. It was considered the most effective arm then in the hands of troops.

The rifles were without bayonets, and these were procured from a supply of musket bayonets among the ordnance stores at Point Isabel; but, the shank of the bayonet being too small, the shank and the muzzle of the rifle were joined by a plug which was easily broken from the shank of the bayonet and the rifle rendered useless for a time. This was remedied in a measure by the blacksmith, who stretched the shank of the bayonet so that it could be put on the muzzle of the rifle, resting on the front sight, but somewhat injuring and interfering with it.

At the close of the Mexican war the regiment rendezvoused at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. It was pretended that the Government had not acted in good faith in holding out inducements to enlist for service in Oregon and afterward sending the regiment to Mexico. Counsel was employed in St. Louis by some of the enlisted men and sent to Washington. Through his efforts an act was passed by Congress allowing the rank and file to be discharged on their application. Of this permission all availed themselves, and the regiment was again recruited for its original service. Many of its old soldiers of the Mexican war re-enlisted, and between August, 1848, and May, 1849, the regiment was recruited, mounted and equipped, and distributed along the Oregon route as follows: Two companies to Fort Laramie, Wy. Terr.; two companies to Fort Hall, Idaho; six companies to Oregon City. These last marched through in 1849, and in the following spring four of the six established Columbia Barracks, now Fort Vancouver, Wash. Terr., and the other two established a post at the Dalles, on the Columbia River.

During the Winter of 1851-1852 the regiment was relieved from duty on the Oregon route and in Oregon and Washington Territory and the privates transferred to companies of Artillery serving there. It was again recruited and organized at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for service in Texas, excepting that Cos. A and K were left at Forts Scott and Leavenworth for service on the plains, such as had been performed by Cos. C and E at Fort Laramie. In 1853 these companies joined the remainder of the regiment in Texas. In 1856 the regiment was transferred from Texas to New Mexico, and remained in the latter country until late in 1861; in that year, by act of Congress, it became the 3d Cavalry.

While serving in Texas and New Mexico the regiment was very active and rendered good service.

Unless the 3d was more fortunate than other Cavalry regiments many of its records must have been lost during the war for the Union. Such facts concerning it as are matter of record can be had from the duplicate records in the War Department, but much that is here given can only be learned from the few living members of the old Mounted Riflemen. Of the thirty-four original appointments to the regiment in 1846 not one is now on the active list of the Army. 1st Lieut. Thos. Duncan, now Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. A., Lieut.-Col. 3d Cavalry, retired; 2d Lieut. W. L. Elliott, now Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A., Col. 3d Cavalry, retired; and 2d Lieut. R. M. Morris, now Bvt. Colonel, U. S. A., Major 6th Cavalry, retired, are the only three in the rolls of the Army.

Capt. C. F. Ruff, now Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. A., Lieut.-Col. 3d Cavalry, retired, was appointed to the vacancy made by Capt. B. M. Hughes, declined. Of the nine Brevet 3d Lieuts. transferred and assigned to the regiment in 1846, Bvt. 2d Lieut. J. P. Hatch, now Col. 2d U. S. Cavalry and Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. A.; and Bvt. 2d Lieut. I. N. Palmer, now Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. A., and Col. 3d Cavalry, retired, remain in the Army.

(Communicated to the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### A TRUE STORY OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

ONE feast day during the occupation of the city of Mexico by Gen. Scott's army, two gallant young sergeants, Brown and Robinson, of one of the volunteer regiments from the South, were sauntering along the "Calle de los Plateros," when Brown said to his friend Robinson: "Let us look in at the Grand Cathedral; the beauty and fashion of the city will be there to-day." "Very good," answered Robinson. With that they turned their steps towards the place of worship named. On arrival they entered at the main portal and had been but a few moments within the edifice when Brown leaned towards Robinson and said, in an undertone, "I fear our presence here is not agreeable to these good people; see how sharply that old lady on your right is eyeing us. I prefer to leave;" which they did at once, and had proceeded but a few paces along the walk leading across the grand Plaza when Brown felt a hand laid lightly on his arm. Turning quickly he was astonished to find before him the identical old lady whose glances had so disturbed him a few minutes before. The young gentlemen looked at each other in mute astonishment and perplexity. As neither spoke the language of the country, they knew not how to answer the shower of Castilian words with which the Dona was plying them. But light soon dawned on the situation. The good old lady, finding she could not make herself understood by the use of her own language, bethought her of adopting the universal one of signs, and soon made the two young soldiers understand that she wished them to cross the street, which they did, to

the store of an English silversmith, who as the sequel proved, spoke Spanish fluently, and who, immediately on sight of the Senora, doffed his hat and showed her every mark of respect. After some conversation between the two, Brown ventured to say to the Englishman: "My friend, will you have the kindness to tell us what the lady wishes; in other words, what is the meaning of all this?" The Englishman replied: "It is simply this, my young friend: Dona N. has become much interested in you, and begs that you will visit her home, sociably, as she wishes to become well acquainted with you. I advise you to accept her invitation; she is one of the best and well known families of the city, and, withal, is immensely wealthy." Of course Brown felt much flattered and could not refuse the request of his new found friend, who begged that he would call on her at a certain hour the next morning, which he did, and was most kindly received by the Dona and her aged husband, Don Alphonso N. Brown continued his visits to the good old people for several months, until he became to be treated and looked upon as one of the family.

Reader, you will soon see how carefully and judiciously Dona N. builded; during Brown's social visiting she had time to study his true character and disposition. One evening about dusk, Brown sauntered in as usual at the old home of the N.'s. In passing to his favorite seat on the veranda, he heard the tinkle of a harp, and said to himself, "Ha, ha! music! I wonder who this can be, at the old instrument which has not been strung for years. There are no young people about the place, that I know of; the hand touching the strings is evidently practiced, and the music is certainly pleasing in these quiet old halls. A few paces brought him face to face with La Senorita Inez de L., a relative of Dona N.'s. I shall not undertake a lengthy description of this young lady. I will simply say she was lovely, so lovely that Brown surrendered to her at the first fire, and this was what the good old Senora hoped he would do when she first saw him in the Cathedral.

Brown, it should be remembered, was a remarkably handsome young man, a blonde of the Anglo-Saxon type. La Senorita Inez, of course, gave her heart to the blue eyed, light haired American, and how could she resist doing so? It is the same old story: they loved and were married. The excellent old people, Dona N. and her husband, gave the young people their blessing, and adopted them; thus making them heirs to their vast estates. Brown became a very prominent man in the country, and I doubt not, one of those men, Mexican and American, who are now working for the regeneration of Mexico, in order that she may take her proper place in the family of nations.

In conclusion, I will say after the narration of the above story, I doubt not there will be a hieira of blondes to Mexico; but, boys, it is of no use. Such an episode as the one referred to above would be as remarkable as the advent of our Lady of Guadalupe.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

#### GEN. SHERMAN AS A PRESIDING OFFICER.

THOSE who would learn how to run a political caucus had better take note of General Sherman's style of presiding and conducting the machine at the Army reunion. Here it is:

"The meeting will come to order. Ah, yes! [Nodding to an officer about to rise.] Gen. Hickenlooper moves the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, [taking a paper from his left vest pocket.] The committee will consist of Gen. Hickenlooper, Col. A. and Major B. We must be speedy, gentlemen, in arranging these details.

"Gen. Smith—Did I see Gen. Smith rise?" [A voice: "He's gone out for a moment."] "Well, never mind; it's all the same. Gen. Smith moves the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, and it will consist of [taking the list from his right vest pocket.] Gen. So-and-So. [Looks blank.] That's not the committee, either. This list I just read is another committee, and it will be moved later. Here's the right one. [Reads it.] You see, gentlemen, we get our young staff officers who have nothing else to do to fix up these things in advance."

A voice, "Move to adjourn." The Chair: "Oh, no use putting that motion. We must fix these preliminaries first. I have three more committees prepared here."

And so on in cheerful disregard of ordinary parliamentary practice, the General announces the details fixed up in advance, puts motions prearranged, ignores impromptu motions, and "runs the convention, till it gets going," and then allows other voices to be heard. And it is amusing to him thus to play caucus Chair-man.

The General, who is to preside at the Society of the Army of the Tennessee banquet, has a horror of second-wind oratory. Upon the occasion of one reunion, where a political orator caught his seventh wind and occupied two hours, Gen. Sherman, who followed him, said: "I have listened with intense patience to the eloquent gentleman who has now sat down." This equivocal compliment the General subsequently desired to amend to "intense interest."

#### UNIFORMS AND COMPANY TAILORS.

A CORRESPONDENT at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., writes us a satirical letter in regard to the uniforms of our soldiers and their shabby appearance as contrasted with those of European armies. He says "I was last summer at Camp on White River and had there occasion to see an Indian, brother-in-law of Colorado, dressed up in a uniform coat with officers' bars and helmet. The poor devil thought he was gorgeous and fine, but he was simply ludicrous. Now, what keeps us from laughing, or rather from expressing our disgust, at seeing ourselves in similar array. Away with cords and tassels, brass ornaments, and headache-giving helmets!

Our undress uniform is good—if a second is required, it could be had by improving the material and fit of the former."

He also delivers a broadside at company tailors, saying: "A tailor makes \$50 or \$75 a month without exerting himself; he draws his pay and is excused from duty. His enlistment is a sinecure. Tailors are discharged often with \$5,000 or \$6,000 saved up. This is all very well, but is it right?" No! the service is not in comparison with the emoluments, and it is enriching one class of soldiers at the expense of another.

#### THE LAST OF THE UTES.

THE *Boomerang* publishes the wail of the last of the Utes. Maj. Bryant, he exclaims, "stands in the Government socks of a great chief. His words are law and he has told us to go. When he cracks his whip we stand up on our hind feet and walk around the ring backwards. Each time the leaves fall in the autumn they fall upon more graves of the Utes. Death comes to us in the wailing wind and the canned peaches of the pale face. He lurks for us in the forest by the waterfall and in the rusty bacon of the agency. . . I look in the faces of my squaws and I know them not, for their garments are those of the orderly sergeant and the drum-major. Who can love the squaw with her brown feet in cavalry boots of the white man? Who can think tenderly of the Indian maiden who wears the suspenders of the conqueror?

"Warriors! There is but one more hope for us. We may join with the Mormons and once more perhaps dip our hands in the gore of the white man. We may join our forces with the polygamist, and fight again against our common enemy. It is a sad alternative, and my soul shudders at the thought of death by the side of a Mormon, but it beats nothing all to pieces.

"If we must die, let us try to die in battle, with our faces to the foe. It is better to die with a hole in the abdomen in glorious conflict than to curl up at the agency and die of delirium tremens. Once we could have whipped the U. S. Army. Now we could not even whip the Navy. A few years ago we could have surrounded and conquered a whole command. Now we could not surround and conquer a pie."

#### TACKLING SHIP ON LEE SHORE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I hope you will publish these spirited words, now about 25 years old. Perhaps they will revive the older officers of the Navy of the dates of 1838, '40, and '41. A FORTY-SIXER.

BROOKLYN, May 10, 1882.

The weather leech of the topsails shiver,  
The bowlines strain, the lee shrouds slacken,  
The weather braces are taut, the tall masts quiver,  
And the waves with the coming storm cloud blacken.

Open one point on the weather bow.  
Is the Light House tall on Fire Island head?  
There is a shade of doubt on the captain's brow,  
And the pilot watches the heaving lead.

I stand at the wheel, and with eager eye,  
To the sea and the shore and the heavens I gaze,  
Till the muttered order of "fall and by"  
Is suddenly changed to keep "full for stays."

The ship bends lower before the breeze  
As her broadside fair to the blast she lays;  
And she swifter springs to the rising seas  
As the order is given "stand by for stays."

In silence all, each takes his place  
With the gathered coil in his hardened hands;  
By tack and bowline, sheet and brace,  
Waiting the watch word, impatient stands.

The light on Fire Island head draws near,  
As in trumpet tones the pilot shouts  
From his post on the bowsprit heel, I hear  
The welcome cry (order?) of "ready about."

No time to spare, it is "touch and go,"  
As the captain growls, "down helm, hard down,"  
And my weight on the whirling spokes I throw,  
And the heavens grow black with an angry frown.

High o'er the knightheads flies the spray  
As she meets the shock of the plunging sea,  
And my stiffened form to the wheel I lay  
As I answer "aye, aye, sir," "hard a lee."

With a swerving leap like a startled steed  
The good ship flies up in the eye of the wind;  
The dangerous shoal on our lee recedes,  
And the headlands white and the rocky strand.

The topsails flutter, the jib collapse;  
Then strain and tug at the groaning cleats;  
The mainsail shivers, the spanker flaps,  
As thunders the order (raise) "tacks and sheets."

Midst the rattle of blocks and the tramp of the crew  
Hisses the rain of the rushing squall;  
The sails are aback from clew to clew  
And now's the time for "mainsail haul."

As the heavy yards like a baby's toy,  
By fifty strong arms are swiftly swung,  
She holds her own, and I look with joy,  
For the first white spray o'er the bulwarks flung.

"Let go a haul" is the last command,  
As the mainsail fills to the blast once more;  
The dangerous shore we leave behind,  
And the breakers white on the rocky shore.

What matters the rain or the reef or the squall,  
As I steady the helm for the open sea;  
The boatswain bellows "belay there all,"  
And the captain's breath once more comes free.

So off shore let the good ship fly;  
Little care I how the breezes blow;  
For in my forecastle, in a jacket dry,  
Eight bells have struck and it's my watch below.



## CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, May 22, confirmed the following Army nominations:

Capt. Oswald H. Ernst, to be Major of Engineer Corps.

Capt. John C. Bates, 20th Infantry, to be Major 5th Infantry.

1st Lieut. Henry M. Benson, to be Captain 7th Infantry.

2d Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, to be 1st Lieutenant 7th Infantry.

1st Lieut. John B. Guthrie, to be Captain 13th Infantry.

2d Lieut. John H. H. Peshine, to be 1st Lieutenant 13th Infantry.

1st Lieut. William R. Maize, to be Captain 20th Infantry.

2d Lieut. John C. Dent, to be 1st Lieutenant 20th Infantry.

Valentine McNally, of the District of Columbia, to be Ordnance Storekeeper, with the rank of Captain.

## ARMY NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

Nominations sent from the A. G. O., May 22, 1882, for promotion of officers of the U. S. Army:

## Subsistence Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry F. Clarke, to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Colonel, May 20, vice Kilburn, retired.

Major Beekman Du Barry, to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, May 20, vice Clarke, to be promoted.

Captain Thomas Wilson, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, May 20, vice Du Barry, to be promoted.

MAY 24.—1st Lieut. Wells Willard, 5th Artillery, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of captain, vice Wilson, to be promoted.

To be Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant: William E. Hopkins, of California; Charles C. Barrows, of Mississippi; Benjamin Munday, of Virginia; George F. Wilson, of Oregon; William O. Owen, Jr., of Tennessee; Peter R. Regan, of New York; William J. Wakeman, of Connecticut, and Edward Everts, of California.

## WEST POINT.

West Point is beginning to prepare outwardly and inwardly for the approaching examination. Hosts of visitors are expected, among whom are the Secretary of War and Gen. Drum.

Leave of absence from June 7 to Aug. 30, 1882, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Cadet Willoughby Walke, 2d Class. (S. O., May 20, W. D.)

The farewell hop at West Point from the Class of 1883 to the Graduating Class of 1882, is announced to take place June 9, and already invitations are being issued and preliminary details being inaugurated. The "hop managers" are Messrs. Clarence R. Edwards, J. W. Little, W. F. Hancock, W. K. Wright, B. W. Dunn, G. W. Read, H. C. Hale, S. D. Freeman and G. H. Cameron. The annual hop, one of the most enjoyable of the social features of the examination, promises this year to be equal, if not ahead, of its predecessors, the managers having resolved to do their utmost to make it a grand success.

Invitations are also out for a series of summer hops to be given by the Corps of Cadets on Monday and Thursday evenings during the continuance of Camp Garfield. The managers are Clarence R. Edwards, I. William Little, William F. Hancock, Walter K. Wright, Beverly W. Dunn, Geo. W. Read, Harry C. Hale, Samuel D. Freeman, Geo. H. Cameron, Frank De W. Ramsey, Herbert S. Whipple, Seward Mott, Amos B. Shattuck, John Little and Edw. M. Lewis. The invitations to these several hops are very handsome and do credit to the engravers, the Homer Lee Bank Note Company.

The following are recent orders from the Department of West Point:

Leave of absence until further orders, to await the action of the War Department on the tender of his resignation, was May 13 granted Cadet Thomas C. Loney.

A G. O. M. was May 17 appointed to meet May 18. Detail: 1st Lieut. Ezra B. Fuller, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Willard Young, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lieut. William Crozier, Ord. Dept. 2d Lieut. James S. Pettit, 1st Inf., Judge-Advocate.

Leave of absence for six days, commencing May 22, was May 19 granted 1st Lieut. Edward J. McClelland, 2d Cav.

## THE SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX.

THE Richmond *Whig* having stated that the surrender of Lee "meant and means the complete overthrow, as far as our Federal Government and our national politics are concerned, of the Confederacy and Confederate things—Lee so understood it, and upon that construction of the surrender he lived and died"—the Richmond *State* lashes itself into fury saying:

If that is your reading of the surrender, it is not ours. We see much more between the lines. It was not unconditional; nor did our greatest general for a moment think he was disbanding his army only to place his people at the mercy of the most embittered and cruel partisans of the North. He hoped and believed, relying on the promises from that section, that he was bringing peace to the country long racked by war, and that his own people would be restored to all their rights, save only those which they had already lost in the adverse fortune of the war. He had no premonition of the fearful woes to which the conquered people would be subjected after they had laid down their arms, through the "Punic faith" of the North. He trusted Lincoln and Grant and their promises, and believed they would be fulfilled; and we, too, think that had the former lived Lee's confidence would not have been betrayed; but his sad death was the excuse for our punishment and their violation of all the terms and understandings of the compact made with Grant. Then, indeed, did the cry go forth, "Vae Victis!" and for 17 years we have been groaning under the constantly increasing burdens that have been added one by one to the first and greatest penalty imposed. No, no! Had Gen. Lee foreseen these things there would have been no Appomattox, but the battle would have been fought on to utter exhaustion or annihilation. He never would have surrendered.

## THE ARMY.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, President and Commander-in-Chief.  
Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjt.-Gen. Henry T. Crook, Chief Clerk War Department (on leave.) John Tweeddale, Acting Chief Clerk.

Brig.-General D. B. Sackett, Inspector-General.  
Brig.-General David G. Swain, Judge-Advocate-General.  
Brig.-General Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster-General.  
Brigadier-General R. Macfeely, Commissary Gen. of Subsistence.  
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.  
Brigadier-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.  
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.  
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.  
Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.  
Colonel Robert Williams, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen.\* John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G. Troops.—4th Cavalry; 9th Cavalry; B, 3d Cavalry; D, E, F, M, 10th Cavalry; G, 7th Cavalry; M, 8th Cavalry; 18th Inf., 14th, 15th, 20th Inf.; 33d and 24th Infantry; F, 2d Artillery.  
District of New Mexico.—Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry: Hdqrs, Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lt. J. H. Dorst, Adjt. 4th Cavalry A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen.\* C. C. Augur: Hdqrs, San Antonio, Tex. Lieut.-Col. T. M. Vincent, A. A. G. Troops.—8th (except M) and 10th Cavalry; 1st, 16th, 19th, and 22d Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen.\* A. H. Terry: Hdqrs, Fort Snelling, Minn. Maj. Samuel Breck, A. A. G. Troops.—2d and 7th Cavalry (except G); 3d, 5th, 7th, 11th, 17th, 18th, and 25th Infantry.

District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lieut. George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATE.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen.\* Geo. Crook: Hdqrs, Omaha, Neb. Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G.

Troops.—3d (except B) and 5th Cavalry; 4th, 6th, and 9th Inf.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen.\* W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Lt. Col. W. D. Whipple, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General\* W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Lt. Col. W. D. Whipple, A. A. G. Troops.—4th Artillery; A, B, C, D, H, I, K, L, and M, 2d Artillery; A, 3d Artillery; G, 1st Artillery; 5th Artillery; 10th Inf.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen.\* H. J. Hunt, Col. Artillery: Hdqrs, New Port Bks, Ky. Major Joseph H. Taylor, A. A. G.

Troops.—3d Artillery, excepting A; Batt. E, G, 2d Arty.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General Irvin McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Troops.—C, G, and I, 1st Cavalry; 1st Artillery, excepting G; B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, 8th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles: Hdqrs, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.

Troops.—A, B, D, E, F, H, K, and L, 1st Cavalry; E and I, 1st Artillery; 2d and 21st Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-Gen.\* O. B. Wilcox, Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqrs, Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona.

Major S. N. Benjamin, A. A. G. Mail, via Lathrop, Cal. Troops.—M, 1st Cav.; 6th Cav.; A, 8th Inf.; and 12th Inf.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen.\* O. O. Howard: Hdqrs, West Point, N. Y. Bvt. Maj.-Gen.\* O. O. Howard, Superintendent, U. S. M. A. 1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 14th Inf., A. A. G.

Troops.—Corps of Cadets; E, Bat. of Engineers; detachments of cavalry and artillery.

\* On duty according to Brevet of Major General  
† On duty according to Brevet of Brigadier-General.

## GENERAL MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

Superintendent, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Thos. H. NEILL, Col. 8th Cavalry.

CAVALRY DEPT.—JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

Thos. H. NEILL, Col. 8th Cavalry, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

JOHN GREEN, Major 1st Cavalry, Bvt. Col., Executive Officer.

1st Lt. H. A. Williams, 8th Cav., Depot Adjutant.

Capt. Geo. F. Foote, 8th Cav., Dep. Q. M. and Commissary.

Surgeon Charles E. Goldard, U. S. A., Depot Surgeon.

ON DUTY AT DEPOT.

L. S. Tesson, Asst. Surgeon U. S. A.

J. W. Pullman, 1st Lt. 8th Cav., comdg. Troop C of Instruction.

H. S. Bishop, 1st Lieut. 5th Cav., comdg. Troop B of Instruction.

C. G. Ayres, 2d Lieut. 10th Cav., comdg. Troop A of Instruction and colored detachment.

RECRUITING AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

New York City, 1st Lt. Capt. E. J. Spanning, 2d Cav. (on leave).

174 Hudson st., Capt. Francis Moore, 8th Cav. (in charge).

Philadelphia, 3005 Market st., Capt. E. M. Beryl, 4th Cav.

Milwaukee, Wis., 125 2d st., Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.

Baltimore, Md., 87 1/2 S. Sharp st., Capt. T. M. McDougall, 7th Cav.

Chicago, Ill., 14 S. Clark st., Capt. H. H. Crews, 4th Cav.

Boston, Mass., 89 Court st., 1st Lieut. O. B. Boyd, 8th Cav.

Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th st., 1st Lt. Wm. Davis, Jr., 10th Cav.

St. Louis, Mo., 821 Pine st., 1st Lt. P. S. Bonnie, 1st Cav.

Detroit, Mich., 61 W. Woodbridge st., 1st Lt. L. A. Craig, 6th Cav.

## LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

## HEADQUARTERS:

Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City

Col. William H. Wood, 11th Infantry, Superintendent.

Major Henry C. Wood, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

## DEPOTS:

David's Island, N. Y. H.

Col. H. M. Black, 2d Inf.

Surg. A. A. Woodhull, U. S. A.

Capt. Theo. Schwan, 11th Inf.

Capt. J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M.

Capt. W. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.

1st Lt. H. H. Ketchum, 22d Inf.

1st Lt. Geo. G. Leefe, 19th Inf.

1st Lt. Henry J. Eaton, 4th Inf.

1st Lt. F. H. E. Ebstain, 21st Inf.

2d Lt. B. F. Hancock, 2d Inf. (t.m.p.)

A. A. Surg. John H. Lott, U. S. A.

A. A. Surg. A. F. Steigens, U. S. A.

A. A. Surg. T. H. Pleasants, U. S. A.

A. A. Surg. W. J. Wakeman, U. S. A.

RECRUITING.

Albany, N. Y., 547 Broadway.

Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st.

Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st.

Buffalo, N. Y., 41 Franklin st.

Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st.

Cincinnati, O., 219 West 5th St.

Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st.

Indianapolis, Ind., 15 West

Washington, D. C., 109 West st.

N. Y. City, 116 Chatham St.

Philadelphia, Pa., 3349 Market st.

Pittsburg, Pa., 255 Penn ave.

Providence, R. I., 25 N. Main st.

Springfield, Ill., 220 S. 6th street.

St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st.

Washington, D. C., 1216 F street.

Major H. W. Wessells, Jr., 125 S. 3d street, Milwaukee, Wis.

G. O. 56, H. Q. A., May 20, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following order is published for the information of the Army:

A "revolver pistol" will hereafter form part of the equipment of each company sergeant of all arms of the service. The pistols and the necessary ammunition and equipment therefor will be issued by the Ordnance Department and accounted for by the company commander, in the same manner as other ordnance stores.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 57, H. Q. A., May 24, 1882.

In order to develop a uniform system of target practice for mounted troops armed with the carbine and pistol, it is directed that at every post where such troops are serving the commanding officer will enforce all existing orders and regulations on the subject of target practice, taking "Laidley's Rifle Firing" (second edition) as a guide, so far as applicable to the above named arms.

The main object is to make expert marksmen of men on horseback, and to this end instruction will be given on foot until a fair degree of proficiency is attained—this with the carbine should 50 per cent. at 200, 300 and 500 yards (see "Laidley," par. 522), and with the pistol 50 per cent. at 20, 40 and 60 yards. Whenever practicable, all practice on foot should be in presence of the horses, so as to accustom them to the noise. As soon as the troopers have reached these degrees of proficiency, they will be instructed in firing with the pistol from on horseback, in which blank cartridges should at first be liberally used for the purpose of preliminary training to both men and horses. After this, ball cartridges will be used.

The firing will be at target A, and in all cases, whether with the pistol or carbine, the gallop will be the gait employed.

The first practice with the pistol will be at ten yards range; this to be increased by distances of ten yards up to sixty. For each range the trooper will start at thirty yards from the prescribed firing point, and deliver his fire as he crosses it, keeping his horse well in hand and pulling up as he reaches the target, to see the effect of his shots and have them recorded by the marker. As soon as good practice is obtained by this method, the troopers will be exercised at firing two or more shots in succession; in this the trooper should be made capable of firing two shots between the thirty and ten yards firing points, three between the forty and ten, and four between the sixty and ten. When sufficiently advanced in this sort of firing, instruction should be commenced with firing in retreat. For this the start will be from the target, wheeling half right and firing at each range from ten up to sixty yards.

After this, firing mounted, with the carbine, can be undertaken and conducted in the same manner, commencing with the thirty yards range, increasing the distances by twenty yards up to two hundred and ten. The gait will be the gallop, but at first the fire will be delivered at a halt, the trooper pulling up short to deliver it, and then immediately resuming the gallop. This will be continued until the men are sufficiently advanced to fire while the horse is moving at that gait.

In firing in retreat, commencing with the thirty yards range, the horse should be half wheeled to the left and pulled up short.

After the troopers have acquired a fair degree of proficiency in the foregoing exercises with the carbine, they may be exercised at leaping from their horses, delivering a fire quickly, then mounting and galloping to another point, repeat the operation. These exercises should be at ranges from two hundred to six hundred yards, and both advancing and retreating. Within two hundred yards the pistol may be used in the same exercises.

As success in mounted firing depends chiefly upon the ability of the trooper to take quick and accurate aim, dismounted exercise in snap shooting should be extensively practised.

Reports of all firing will be made in accordance with the rules prescribed for rifle practice, the blank forms supplied for that purpose being modified as may be necessary. In making out the reports care will be observed to specify in marginal remarks the arm used, whether the firing has been mounted or dismounted, delivered at a halt or when moving in advance or retreat, and, in short, every condition that will assist in establishing a standard for instruction in mounted firing practice.

Four hundred rounds of ammunition per annum for each man for the carbine, and the same amount for the pistol, is authorized for target practice. This allowance may be expended at such periods in the years as department commanders may think best suited to the circumstances of the case.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF TEXAS, May 19, 1882.

Publishes rules as to the rendition of requisitions, estimates, etc., and also to official correspondence; directs discontinuance of the practice, on part of some troop and company commanders, of holding in their possession clothing in excess of that actually needed for immediate use by their commands, and orders post commanders, when sending convicts to the military prison, or to a State penitentiary, to instruct the officer in charge not to permit a convict to enter rooms or closets of rail cars unattended by one of the guard.

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, May 10, 1882.

Announces the military reservation at Fort Supply, I. T. Area, 36 square miles.

G. O. 16, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, May 18, 1882.

Gives directions as to proper observances on Decoration Day at Department Headquarters, Depot, at the Post of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and at the Military Prison, and requests all who can to lend their presence and aid in doing fitting honor to an occasion so full of sorrowful sympathy and interest. The commanding officer of Fort Leavenworth will make arrangements in regard to the details of the ceremonial, and will fire the proper salute on the occasion.

G. O. 23, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, May 18, 1882.

The temporary camp in the southern end of the Chiricahua Mountains will be known as Camp Price, in honor of the late Lieut.-Col. Wm. Redwood Price, 8th Cavalry.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. Wilcox:

S. N. BENJAMIN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Major S. N. Benjamin is relieved from duty at the Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona, and will report to the Adjt.-Gen. for duty, relieving Major A. H. Nickerson, who will repair to Whipple Barracks, A. T.,



and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona for duty as Adj. Gen. of that Dept. (S. O., May 25, W. D.)

**INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**—Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp.-Gen. of the Div. of the Missouri, will, until further orders, make the inspection at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (S. O. 50, May 20, M. D. M.)

**QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.**—In accordance with instructions from the Lieut.-Gen., commanding the Mil. Div. of the Missouri, the Q. M. Depot at Yankton, D. T., will be discontinued. The records and all public property pertaining to this depot, except such articles of office furniture as may be required for use in the offices of Major Alexander Sharp, Paymaster, at Yankton, and the Q. M. agent at Running Water, will be transferred to the depot of the Q. M. Dept. at St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 79, May 15, D. D.)

The telegraphic order of May 18, directing the C. O. of Fort Union, N. M., to order Capt. G. H. Cook, A. G. M., to proceed to Fort Brown, Tex., and report as witness to the G. C.-M. in session at that post, and when discharged from further attendance to return to his station, is confirmed (S. O. 101, May 18, D. M.)

Major Andrew J. McGonnigle, Q. M., is announced as Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of Arizona, relieving 1st Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, R. Q. M., 12th Inf., Act. Chief Q. M. (G. O. 22, May 13, D. A.)

**SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.**—Major Thomas C. Sullivan, C. S., will report to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of the Pacific for assignment to temporary duty as Chief Com'y of Sub. Mil. Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California, in addition to his present duties as Purchasing and Depot Com'y of Sub. in San Francisco (S. O., May 23, W. D.)

A furlough for eight months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Com'y Sergt. August Eibel, to take effect after re-enlistment (S. O. 53, May 18, D. T.)

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota will grant a furlough for six months to Com'y Sergt. James W. Dronnan, now serving in that Dept. (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

Com'y Sergt. William Casey, now on furlough in New York City, will report to the C. O., Fort Myer, Va., for assignment to duty at that post, to relieve Com'y Sergt. Christopher Bergin, who will report to the Com'y Gen. of Sub. for duty (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—The telegraphic order of May 15 to the C. O., Fort Clark, Tex., directing A. A. Surg. J. B. Baggett to report in person to Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, for annulment of contract, is confirmed (S. O. 51, May 15, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. Charles H. Allen is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, A. T., and upon his arrival at Fort Apache, A. T., to which post he is now en route, he will take station thereat (S. O. 70, May 12, D. A.)

Capt. Henry Lippincott, Asst. Surg., President G. C.-M. at Fort Niobrara, Neb., May 22 (S. O. 49, May 15, D. P.)

Capt. G. H. Torney, Judge-Advocate G. C.-M. at Fort Lyon, Colo., May 18 (S. O. 97, May 11, D. M.)

Leave of absence for twelve days is granted Major B. E. Fryer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (S. O. 101, May 17, D. M.)

Asst. Surg. J. L. Powell, member G. C.-M. at Fort Stockton, Tex., May 23 (S. O. 52, May 16, D. T.)

Asst. Surg. W. H. Gardner, President G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., May 23 (S. O. 52, May 16, D. T.)

Capt. John D. Hall, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Randall, Dakota, May 29 (S. O. 80, May 16, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. Arthur W. Scott is assigned to duty at Fort Thomas, A. T. (S. O. 72, May 15, D. A.)

The following named officers are relieved from duty in the Dept. of California: 1st Lieut. Edward C. Carter, Asst. Surg., Angel Island, Cal., and 1st Lieut. Henry I. Raymond, Asst. Surg., Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 87, May 15, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. H. C. Sawyer will report to the C. O., Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty as Post Surg. (S. O. 88, May 16, M. D. P.)

Major C. C. Byrne, Surg., President G. C.-M. at Benicia Barracks, Cal., May 15 (S. O. 84, May 10, M. D. P.)

The following telegraphic instructions are made of record: May 1, 1882, to the C. O., Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., to order A. A. Surg. John J. Robertson to accompany the Battalion 3d Cav., en route for New Mexico. May 9, 1882, to A. A. Surg. A. F. Frick, at Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., to report for duty to Capt. George A. Drew, 3d Cav., commanding Battalion 3d Cav. May 11, 1882, to Capt. George A. Drew, 3d Cav., commanding Battalion 3d Cav., at Rock Creek, Wyo., requiring A. A. Surg. John E. Sommers, Jr., to accompany him to Cheyenne, Wyo. May 14, 1882, directing A. A. Surg. John E. Sommers, Jr., to return to his station at Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 51, May 20, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. A. F. Frick, now at Fort Grant, A. T., will proceed to Ash Spring, A. T., and report to the C. O., Co. I, 1st Inf., for duty with that command (S. O. 73, May 16, D. A.)

Leave of absence for four months is granted Capt. Edward B. Moseley, Asst. Surg. (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

Surg. J. M. Brown will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the South for assignment to duty (S. O., May 25, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. John Brooke is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the South on the arrival of Surg. Brown, and will then report to the Comdg. Gen. Div. of the Pacific for assignment to duty (S. O., May 25, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. B. G. Semig is granted one year's sick leave, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., May 25, W. D.)

Surg. W. E. Waters is granted leave for four months (S. O., May 25, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. P. R. Brown is granted six months' sick leave (S. O., May 25, W. D.)

The extension of sick leave granted Surg. James C. McKee is still further extended six months (S. O., May 26, W. D.)

Hosp. Steward George W. Weed will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., and report to the C. O. for duty (S. O. 93, May 16, D. E.)

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Platte will grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Hosp. Steward Luke Lavery, now serving in that Dept. (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

A furlough for three months is granted Hosp. Steward Charles E. Maass, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O. 99, May 15, D. M.)

Hosp. Steward Thomas Hills, Fort Gibson, Ind. Ty., discharged by expiration of service April 25, and re-enlisted April 26, 1882.

**PAY DEPARTMENT.**—The extension of leave of absence on Surg. certificate granted Major Henry B. Reese, Paymaster, is further extended until further orders on account of sickness (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

**CORPS OF ENGINEERS.**—1st Lieut. James L. Lusk will be relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1882, and will then report by letter to the Chief of Engineers (S. O., May 20, W. D.)

**SIGNAL SERVICE.**—1st Class Pvt. Joseph B. Campbell will, after closing the signal station at Fort Gibson, Ind. Ty., proceed to Fort Smith, Ark., reporting by mail to the Chief Signal Officer (S. O., May 20, W. D.)

The following named enlisted men, upon being relieved from duty at their respective stations, will proceed to San

Francisco, Cal., and report to 2d Lieut. Joseph S. Powell, commanding relief expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska, reporting immediately on their arrival by mail to the Chief Signal Officer: 1st Class Pvt. John A. Guzman, Delaware Breakwater, Del.; 1st Class Pvt. Frederic H. Clarke, Charles Ancon, and Joseph E. Maxfield, Washington, D. C. (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

1st Class Pvt. Charles H. Coburn is promoted to be a Corporal, to rank from May 15, 1882, and 2d Class Pvt. Joseph E. Maxfield to be a 1st Class Private, to rank from May 9, 1882 (G. O. 32, May 19, W. D.)

## THE LINE.

### 3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

The telegraphic instructions of May 12, directing Major A. W. Evans to proceed to Fort Apache, A. T., and assume command of that post, are confirmed (S. O. 70, May 12, D. A.)

Major Caleb H. Carlton will await in Omaha, Neb., the orders of the War Dept. on papers in his case, which have been forwarded recommending action of a Retiring Board (S. O. 51, May 20, D. P.)

Major J. W. Mason, with the battalion under his command (Troops H and K, 3d Cav.), will proceed by rail from Willcox to Maricopa, A. T., arriving at the latter point on May 21, and march thence to Whipple Bks, A. T., where he will report with his command to the Department Commander for field service (S. O. 73, May 16, D. A.)

Capt. John F. Walker (in arrest), now at Willcox, A. T., will proceed to Fort Apache, A. T., via Albuquerque, N. M., and Holbrook, A. T., and report to the C. O. of that post (S. O. 74, May 17, D. A.)

Capt. G. A. Drew will proceed with his troop (A) to Fort Thomas, A. T., and take station thereat (S. O. 74, May 17, D. A.)

The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will send Private Wolfgang Roth, Troop B, to the Government Asylum for the Insane, Washington, D. C. (S. O. 101, May 17, D. M.)

### 4TH CAVALRY, Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie.

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause sixty recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Santa Fe, N. M., for assignment to the 4th Cav. (S. O., May 20, W. D.)

**Gallant Conduct.**—On the recommendation of the company and battalion commanders, based upon the gallant conduct of Private (late Sergeant) Frank O. Richardson, Troop C, in the affair with hostile Indians on April 23, 1882, so much of his sentence in G. C.-M. O. 31, D. M., as imposes a forfeiture in his case of fifty dollars, is remitted (S. O. 99, May 15, D. M.)

### 5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Capt. J. Scott Payne, 1st Lieut. George B. Davis, 2d Lieut. James V. S. Paddock, Lester W. Cornish, members, and 2d Lieut. Augustus C. Macomb, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Niobrara, Neb., May 22 (S. O. 49, May 15, D. P.)

So much of par. 1, S. O. 47, D. P., as requires Troop I to take station at Fort Washakie, Wyo., is amended to read Fort McKinney, Wyo., instead, and so much of par. 2, S. O. 47, D. P., as requires Troop G to take station at Fort McKinney, Wyo., is amended to read Fort Washakie, Wyo., instead (S. O. 49, May 15, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 2d Lieut. Luther S. Weiborn (S. O. 50, May 17, D. P.)

### 6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

1st Lieut. William Stanton is relieved from duty at Fort Apache, A. T., and will proceed to Fort Grant, A. T., for duty with Troop F (S. O. 74, May 17, D. A.)

Capt. C. G. Gordon and 1st Lieut. W. H. Carter, R. Q. M., are relieved from duty as members G. C.-M. constituted by par. 3, S. O. 4, D. A. (S. O. 74, May 17, D. A.)

Private Otto G. Schultz, Troop L, now on temporary duty at Fort Grant, A. T., is detailed for duty as telegraph operator, and will report to the Supt. Mil. Telegraph Line for instructions (S. O. 71, May 13, D. A.)

### 7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Capt. F. M. Gibson, 1st Lieut. C. C. De Radio, C. A. Varnum, and 2d Lieut. B. D. Spilman, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Meade, D. T., May 25 (S. O. 80, May 16, D. D.)

### 8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Norris Rumsey, Troop M (S. O. 100, May 16, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. John H. Coster, further extended until further orders (S. O., May 23, W. D.)

### 9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

2d Lieut. M. D. Parker, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., awaiting orders, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for medical treatment and such duty as he is able to perform (S. O. 102, May 18, D. M.)

### 10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade is authorized to purchase one unassigned cavalry horse at the invoice price (S. O. 50, May 13, D. T.)

Capt. P. L. Lee, president; 1st Lieut. S. R. Colladay, T. W. Jones, and 2d Lieut. P. E. Tripp, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Stockton, Tex., May 23 (S. O. 52, May 16, D. T.)

Capt. T. C. Lebo, 1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward, and 2d Lieut. R. D. Read, Jr., members, G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., May 23 (S. O. 52, May 16, D. T.)

Capt. George A. Ames, now in Washington, D. C., will repair to Jefferson Bks, Mo., and report to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service to conduct a detachment of recruits to his regiment in the Dept. of Texas (S. O., May 22, W. D.)

Capt. J. M. Kelley is authorized to purchase two unassigned cavalry horses at the invoice price (S. O. 53, May 18, D. T.)

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause forty colored cavalry recruits to be forwarded to Fort Concho, Tex., via Abilene, Tex., for the 10th Cav. (S. O., May 22, W. D.)

Sick Leave.—Six months, Major N. B. McLaughlin, with permission to leave Texas and apply for an extension (S. O., May 25, W. D.)

### 1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

Capt. Tully McCrea, president; Capt. Chandler P. Eakin, 1st Lieut. Edmund K. Russell, Gilbert P. Cotton, 2d Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, members, and 1st Lieut. William P. Van Ness, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 12 (S. O. 84, May 10, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. Edmund K. Russell is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. convened by par. 2, S. O. 84, M. D. P., and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Hunter is detailed in his stead (S. O. 85, May 11, M. D. P.)

Capt. E. Van A. Andrus will take charge of the Nez Perce Indian, named "Oatskin," now at Alcatraz Island, Cal., and conduct him to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. After the completion of this duty, Capt. Andrus will return to his station, with permission to delay twenty days en route (S. O. 86, May 12, M. D. P.)

Major A. M. Randol is announced as inspecting duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of California (S. O. 87, May 15, M. D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. Edmund K. Russell, Fort Point, Cal. (S. O. 85, May 11, M. D. P.)

One month, 2d Lieut. John V. White (S. O., May 25, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Abner H. Merrill, six months (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

### 2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

1st Lieut. Wright P. Edgerton will report in person on Aug. 28, 1882, to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point, West Point, N. Y., for duty (S. O., May 20, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. M. C. Richards, ten days (S. O. 54, May 22, D. S.)

### 3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

Sergt. John H. Stiner, Bat. M (Jackson Bks, La.), is assigned to temporary duty at St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla. (S. O. 53, May 20, D. S.)

Leave of Absence.—Four months and twenty days, from June 1, 1st Lieut. Henry B. Osgood (S. O., May 20, W. D.)

### 4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Albion P. Howe.

Capt. Arthur Morris, president; 1st Lieut. William F. Stewart, Samuel B. Jones, Edward S. Chapin, 2d Lieut. Clarence Deems, members, and 2d Lieut. C. L. Phillips, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Warren, Mass., May 23 (S. O. 91, May 20, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, Capt. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 93, May 26, D. E.)

### 2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Capt. Chas. Harkins, member, G. C.-M. at Benicia Bks, Cal., May 15 (S. O. 84, May 10, M. D. P.)

2d Lieut. B. F. Hancock is assigned to duty with the detachment of recruits under the command of Capt. T. Schwan, 11th Inf., ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., May 27, for Rawlins, Wyo. T., where they will be met by a party from Camp on White River, Colo. (Order 87, May 24, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

### 3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Capt. John H. Page is relieved from temporary duty at Hdqrs. M. D. M., and will join his company stationed in the District of Montana (S. O. 51, May 22, M. D. M.)

### 4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

1st Lieut. Butler D. Price, Adj., is appointed Recruiting Officer at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 50, May 17, D. P.) The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Leonard A. Lovering, from Co. C to I; 2d Lieut. Carter P. Johnson, from Co. I to C (S. O., May 22, W. D.)

### 5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr.

Major John C. Bates is transferred from the 5th Inf. to the 20th Inf., vice Major Caleb E. Layton, from the 20th Inf. to the 5th Inf. (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

### 6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

1st Lieut. Charles L. Garley is released from arrest and relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Mo. He will proceed from Fort Lyon, Colo., to the station of his company in the Dept. of Platte (S. O. 99, May 15, D. M.)

Private John W. White, Co. A, who recently surrendered at Fort Douglas, U. T., as a deserter, is restored to duty without trial (S. O. 50, May 17, D. P.)

### 7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward, under charge of an officer from that post, to Bismarck, D. T., the assigned recruits for the 7th Inf., now at Fort Snelling, belonging to companies of that regiment stationed at Cantonment Bad Lands and Forts A. Lincoln, Stevenson, and Buford, D. T. (S. O. 79, May 15, D. D.)

### 8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Major W. W. Sanders, Acting Insp.-Gen. Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to and inspect Forts Keogh and Custer, M. T., and all posts in the District of Montana. On completion of this duty Major Sanders will return to Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, inspecting Camp Poplar River, M. T., and Forts Buford and Stevenson, D. T., en route (S. O. 81, May 17, D. D.)

Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 1st Lieut. Edward Lynch, William L. Pitcher, members, and Capt. Charles Porter, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Benicia Bks, Cal., May 15 (S. O. 84, May 10, M. D. P.)

The telegraphic permission of May 16, authorizing Capt. F. A. Whitney (San Diego Bks, Cal.), to go to San Francisco, Cal., by one steamer, and to return by the next, is confirmed (S. O. 73, May 16, D. A.)

### 9TH INFANTRY, Colonel James Van Voast.

2d Lieut. James M. McCarty, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Niobrara, Neb., May 22 (S. O. 49, May 15, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to take effect June 15, 1882, 1st Lieut. Walter S. Wyatt, Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 51, May 22, M. D. M.)

Four months, from June 1, 1882, on Surg. certificate, Col. James Van Voast (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

### 11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

Capt. Theo. Schwan, 11th Inf., is assigned to command a detachment of fifty General Service recruits, assigned to the 14th Inf., ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Saturday, May 27, 1882, for Rawlins, Wyo. T., where they will be met by a party from Camp on White River, Colo. (Order 87, May 24, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

1st Lieut. David B. Taylor is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. appointed at Fort Snully, D. T., by par. 3, S. O. 37, D. D. (S. O. 81, May 17, D. D.)

Lieut. Taylor.—A G. C.-M. is appointed to meet at Fort Snully, D. T., May 29, 1882, for the trial of 1st Lieut. David B. Taylor, 11th Inf. Detail: Major C. G. Bartlett, 11th Inf., president; Capt. C. A. Wikoff, 11th Inf.; Capt. D. W. Benham, 7th Inf.; Capt. H. B. Freeman, 7th Inf.; Capt. David Schooley, 25th Inf.; Capt. Mason Jackson, 11th Inf.; Capt. C. F. Robe, 25th Inf.; Capt. Ira Quinby, 11th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. G. G. Lott, Adj. 11th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 81, May 17, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Raphael is extended one year (S. O., May 26, W. D.)



**12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.**

The C. O. Fort Apache, A. T., will send Private Terrance O'Neil, Co. D, pronounced insane, to Washington, D. C., with a view to admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane (S. O. 69, May 11, D. A.)

The telegraphic instructions of May 11, directing 1st Lieut. James Halloran to report to the C. O. Fort Thomas, A. T., for duty with Co. C, are confirmed (S. O. 69, May 11, D. A.) Upon the arrival of 1st Lieut. James Halloran at Fort Thomas, A. T., 2d Lieut. D. F. Anglum will be relieved from duty thereat, and will proceed to his proper station, Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 69, May 11, D. A.)

1st Lieut. J. H. Hurst is relieved from duty at Fort Huachuca, A. T., and will report to the C. O. Whipple Bks, A. T., for duty with his company (S. O. 70, May 15, D. A.) 1st Lieut. W. W. Witherspoon, R. Q. M., is relieved as Chief Q. M. Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 22, May 13, D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. J. S. King, to apply for extension of one month (S. O. 72, May 15, D. A.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. George W. Kingsbury, five months on Surg. certificate (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

**14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.**

The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Rawlins, W. T., for assignment to the 14th Inf. (S. O., May 20, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. C. H. Warrens, Camp on White River, Colo. (S. O. 99, May 15, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Major Montgomery Bryant, Camp on White River, Colo., one month (S. O. 48, May 18, M. D. M.)

**15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.**

Major G. M. Brayton, president; Capt. C. H. Conrad, W. T. Hartz, S. R. Stafford, 2d Lieut. C. E. Garst and W. F. Blauvelt, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Lyon, Colo., May 18 (S. O. 97, May 11, D. M.)

**16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.**

Capt. E. S. Ewing, 1st Lieut. T. W. Morrison, members, and 2d Lieut. Wm. Lassiter, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Stockton, Tex., May 23 (S. O. 82, May 16, D. T.)

1st Lieut. T. C. Woodbury, 2d Lieut. W. H. Cowles, members, and 2d Lieut. S. W. Dunning, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., May 23 (S. O. 82, May 16, D. T.)

**17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.**

Par. 4, S. O. 76, D. D., in regard to 2d Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, is revoked (S. O. 81, May 17, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, extended twenty three days, with permission to apply for extension of seven days (S. O. 81, May 17, D. D.)

**18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.**

Lieut.-Col. Guido Ilges is relieved from duty as a member of the Board of Officers appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., by S. O. 92, April 21, 1882, W. D., and will proceed to join his station (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

**20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.**

The following transfers are made to take effect May 24: Major Caleb R. Layton, from the 20th Inf. to the 5th Inf.; Major John C. Bates, from the 5th Inf. to the 20th Inf. (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

The C. O. of Fort Gibson, I. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Private Michael Powers, Co. B (S. O. 99, May 15, D. M.)

**21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.**

Leave Extended.—Capt. Robert Pollock, further extended three months (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

**22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.**

1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum is assigned to command a detachment of General Service recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Saturday, May 27, 1882, for Fort Monroe, Va., where they will be reported to the C. O. for assignment (Order 87, May 24, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

Leave of Absence.—Four months, 2d Lieut. Theodore Mosher (S. O., May 20, W. D.)

**23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.**

1st Lieut. W. O. Manning will, in addition to his other duties, perform the duties of Chief Ordnance Officer and assume command of the Ordnance Depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., during the temporary absence of Capt. Taylor, Ord. Dept. (S. O. 100, May 16, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, Major J. S. Fletcher, Jr., Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 101, May 17, D. M.)

**24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter**

2d Lieut. B. W. Leavell is relieved as J.-A. of G. C.-M. constituted by par. 2, S. O. 93, D. M., to meet at Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 99, May 15, D. M.)

2d Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., is relieved as member and detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. constituted by par. 2, S. O. 93, D. M., to meet at Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 99, May 15, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. B. W. Leavell, Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 99, May 15, D. M.)

**ROSTER OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS 24TH U. S. INFANTRY.****Non-Commissioned Staff.**

Name.	Cpl.	Sergeant.	1st Sergt.	Date of App't.
Robert L. Davis.	Dec. 12, '77.	Dec. 13, '77.		{Sgt. Maj. July 1, '80 Q. M. Sgt. Nov. 1, '77
John Fitzgerald.	Apr. 12, '87.	Mar. 20, '76.		
Carl S. Gungl.		Chief Musician.		May 1, '78.
Alf. Bradden.		Principal Musicians.		{Oct. 1, '81 Jan. 23, '82
Stephen Starr.				

**1st Sergeants.**

Name.	Corporal.	Sergeant.	1st Sergt.
Benj. Arms, Co. A.		Nov. 24, '68.	April 8, '75.
M. Ellis, Co. D.		April 1, '78.	Jan. 25, '79.
J. H. Thomas, Co. B.		July 1, '77.	July 1, '80.
T. H. Young, Co. G.		March 1, '77.	July 12, '80.
G. Hobson, Co. E.		Nov. 29, '81.	Jan. 10, '81.
J. H. Ferguson, Co. K.		Nov. 1, '79.	Dec. 16, '80.
Daniel Bell, Co. C.		April 1, '76.	April 18, '81.
W. Rainey, Co. F.		Dec. 1, '80.	Nov. 15, '80.
J. Thomas, Co. H.		Dec. 1, '76.	Aug. 15, '81.
Thomas Gish, Co. I.		Jan. 1, '80.	Aug. 24, '81.
			Feb. 16, '82.

**Sergeants.**—Henry Nickens, I. Dec. 1, '68; William H. Goldsborough, F. June 9, '74; Edward Berry, H. Jan. 1, '75; Robert A. Porter, K. Feb. 13, '76; Samuel Murphy, B. May 1, '77; William Foster, E. June 1, '77; John W. Wallace, E. May 1, '78; George Ross, F. Mar. 1, '79; Thomas Goodlow, D. July 1, '79; John W. McLemore, F. Sept. 21, '79; Samuel Gaines, C. Sept. 24, '79; Beverly Perea, I. Jan. 1, '80; Jack Jones, C. Apr. 1, '80; Alexander Richardson, B. July 20, '80; Patrick Mason, D. Nov. 1, '80; John T. Fortune, H. Jan. 6, '81; Mitchell Wilcox, F. Jan. 17, '81; James Wade, E. Jan. 20, '81; Edward Bookrum, G. Mar. 1, '81; James F. Ukkerd, A. Apr. 13, '81; John L. Doram, K. May 4, '81; Bird Baker, H. July 1, '81; Alexander Williams, D. July 1, '81; James Wright, C. Aug. 1, '81; Samuel Hall, I. Aug. 15, '81; Eddie Williams, C. Sept. 1, '81; Henry C. Taylor, A. Oct. 1, '81; Thomas Brown, A. Oct. 1, '81; Charles W. Grayson, B. Oct. 1, '81; Charles Johnson, K. Oct. 1, '81; John W. Williams, G. Oct. 1, '81; John H. Kelly, H. Nov. 1, '81; Elias Colbert, E. Dec. 2, '81; Anthony Early, G. Jan. 21, '82; Dave Boggy, B. Jan. 21, '82; Russell Atkinson, I. Feb. 1, '82; Alfred Butcher, D. Mar. 1, '82; Samuel Mills, A. Apr. 17, '82; Vacancy, B; Vacancy, G.

**Corporals.**—Robert A. Smith, F. Sept. 21, '79; Alfred Franklin, B. July 20, '80; George D. Powell, C. Nov. 15, '80; Powell Woodriddle, G. Jan. 1, '81; John Sample, E. Jan. 10, '81; Samuel Derrick, F. Jan. 17, '81; Fenton Harris, E. Jan. 20, '81; Charles Conner, F. Feb. 9, '81; William H. Bly, F. Feb. 23, '81; Clarence Rowell, D. Mar. 1, '81; Benjamin Brown, C. April 1, '81; Joseph Robb, B. April 22, '81; James Ham, B. April 22, '81; Hayles B. Payne, K. May 4, '81; Wm. Thompson, K. May 4, '81; Ronben Sargent, G. June 1, '81; William Henson, H. July 17, '81; John Chase, I. Aug. 1, '81; Alfred Brown, I. Aug. 15, '81; Oliver Baker, D. Sept. 1, '81; William Robertson, D. Sept. 1, '81; Alonzo W. Smith, E. Sept. 1, '81; Albert Gentry, H. Sept. 1, '81; Alfred Ruger, C. Sept. 1, '81; Jacob Broomfield, C. Sept. 1, '81; Charlie Beasley, A. Oct. 1, '81; J. F. M. Counce, K. Oct. 1, '81; Joseph Boush, G. Oct. 1, '81; Marshall Polk, I. Nov. 1, '81; George Lewis, H. Nov. 1, '81; James H. Kent, A. Nov. 25, '81; Edward Gibson, K. Dec. 1, '81; Eddie Graves, E. Dec. 2, '81; James Randall, G. Jan. 21, '82; Stephen Gant, B. Jan. 22, '82; William Smith, H. Feb. 1, '82; Wm. Hutchinson, I. Feb. 1, '82; Samuel Thomas, A. Mar. 6, '82; Vacancy, D; Vacancy, A.

**25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.**

Capt. D. D. Vanvalzah, president; Capt. J. W. French, C. M. Gray, 2d Lieut. E. A. Edwards, H. A. Leonhauser, members, and 1st Lieut. R. H. R. Loughborough, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Meade, Dakota, May 25 (S. O. 80, May 16, D. D.)

Capt. Charles Bentzoni, president; Capt. H. B. Quimby, 1st Lieut. Wallace Tear, H. P. Ritzius, Redmond Tully, 2d Lieut. John McMartin, members, and 1st Lieut. David B. Wilson, Adj., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Randall, D. T., May 29 (S. O. 80, May 16, D. D.)

**In Memoriam.**—At a meeting of Co. G, 25th Infantry, held at Fort Randall, D. T., May 7, 1882, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Supreme Commander has seen fit to remove from among us our comrade and friend, Private Frank A. Curtis, who was endeared to us by his many good qualities of both mind and heart, and we hereby desire to express our feelings as far as we can in words; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deplore the loss of Private Curtis as a man whom we appreciated, and whose place among us will be hard to fill; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the relatives of Comrade Curtis, and published in the Washington Star and ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

JOSEPH C. CHAPMAN, 1st Sergt. Co. G, 25th Inf.

**Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, and Casualties of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 20, 1882.**

**RETIREMENT.**

Colonel Charles L. Kilburn, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, May 20, 1882.

**CASUALTY.**

Colonel John G. Barnard, (retired)—Died May 14, 1882, at Detroit, Michigan.

NOTE.—No List was issued for the week ending May 13, 1882.

**General Courts-Martial.**—At Fort Lyon, Colo., May 18. Detail: Six officers of the 15th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Niobrara, Neb., May 22. Detail: One officer of the Med. Dept.; five of the 5th Cav., and one of the 9th Inf.

At Fort Stockton, Tex., May 23. Detail: Four officers of the 10th Cav.; three of the 16th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Davis, Tex., May 23. Detail: Three officers of the 10th Cav.; three of the 16th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Meade, D. T., May 25. Detail: Six officers of the 25th Inf., and four of the 7th Cav.

At Fort Randall, Dakota, May 29. Detail: Seven officers of the 25th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Sully, D. T., May 29, for the trial of 1st Lieut. David B. Taylor, 11th Inf. For detail see 11th Inf.

At Fort Warren, Mass., May 23. Detail: Six officers of the 4th Art.

At San Francisco, Cal., May 12. Detail: Six officers of the 1st Art.

At Benicia Bks, Cal., May 15. Detail: Four officers of the 8th Inf.; one of the Med. Dept., and one of the 2d Inf.

**Boards of Survey.**—1st Lieut. Colon Augur, 2d Cav., A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Kell and 2d Lieut. R. N. Getty, 22d Inf., at the San Antonio Depot, on May 15 (S. O. 50, May 13, D. T.)

At the Quartermaster's Depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 22. Detail: Lieut.-Col. J. D. Bingham, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; Surg. D. L. Magruder, Med. Dept., and 2d Lieut. R. T. Emmet, 9th Cav., A. D. C. (S. O. 102, May 18, D. M.)

The Board of Survey appointed by par. 1, S. O. 67, series 1881, D. A., will reconvene at Whipple Depot, A. T., May 15 (S. O. 71, May 13, D. A.)

At Army Building, San Francisco, Cal., May 12. Detail: Major George H. Weeks, Q. M.; Capt. G. A. Hull, Military Storekeeper, and 1st Lieut. J. W. Dillenback, R. Q. M. 1st Art. (S. O. 83, May 10, M. D. P.)

At the Q. M. Depot, San Francisco, Cal., May 18. Detail: Major A. M. Randol, 1st Art.; Capt. G. A. Hull, Military Storekeeper, and 1st Lieut. Chas. M. Baily, Adj. 8th Inf. (S. O. 83, May 16, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. Peter S. Bonus, 1st Cav., at the recruiting rendezvous, No. 112 North Ninth street, St. Louis, Mo., on May 31, 1882 (S. O., May 24, W. D.)

**Protection to Working Parties.**—The C. O. Fort Keogh, M. T., will detail an officer and ten enlisted men from the cavalry at that post, as escort to a Northern Pacific Railroad party to survey a route from Billings to Benton, M. T. The C. O. Fort Meade, D. T., will send a troop of cavalry, without delay, to report to Capt. M. L. Courtney, 25th Inf., and assist his command in affording protection to the workmen employed driving ties down the Little Missouri River. [Troop H, 7th Cav., 1st Lieut. C. A. Varnum, 7th Cav., commanding, selected for this duty] (S. O. 79, May 15, D. D.)

**Military Prisoners.**—The unexecuted portion of the sentence awarded Private James Kane, Co. F, 21st Inf., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 18, May 8, D. C.)

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Leander Elliott, May 16; George Maloney and Fred. M. Weigle, May 19; Charles W. Marshall, May 24; Richard Kennedy, May 25, and Charles Holman, May 31 (S. O. 97, May 11, D. M.)

In the cases of Private John A. Reading, Co. G, 23d Inf., and Private Edward Smith, Co. D, 20th Inf., so much of the unexpired portion of their sentence as relates to confinement is remitted (S. O. 98, May 13, D. M.)

In the cases of John T. Lynch, formerly a corporal of Co. H, 12th Inf., and Thomas Cochran, formerly a private of Troop H, 6th Cav., the portion of the sentences remaining unexecuted on May 25 is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentences (G. C.-M. O. 43, May 10, M. D. P.)

**Garrison and Regimental Courts-Martial.**—In Circular of May 17, 1882, Major-General McDowell publishes correspondence in reference to the extent of the authority of the Department Commander in his action on the proceedings of Garrison and Regimental Courts-martial, forwarded for his "supervision," under the provisions of par. 898, Regulations, 1863 (G. O. 42, A. G. O., 1882), and page 305, Statutes at Large, 1875 and 1877.

By the terms of G. C.-M. O. 35, Div. Pacific, of April 1, 1881, the proceedings in certain cases tried by Garrison Court-martial at Angel Island, Cal., not appearing as of legal effect, were set aside, and the sentences overruled.

April 4, 1881, the C. O. Angel Island took exception to the operation of this order, representing in substance that there was no law authorizing a Department Commander to set aside the proceedings of Garrison Courts-martial, and that any action on the proceedings of such Courts was by law exclusively vested in the convening authority and in the President of the United States, and the "latter limited by the Constitution to the pardoning power."

The case being referred to the War Department, a decision was rendered by the Secretary of War, May 13, 1881, that the authority given to Department Commanders, by par. 898, to "supervise" proceedings of inferior Courts does not extend to and include an authority to set aside and annul such proceedings. If, in his supervision, he discovers any legal or other serious defect, or that the case is one worthy of Executive clemency, the Department Commander should pursue the course so clearly indicated in paragraph 899 of the Revised Regulations.

General McDowell accordingly revoked his G. C. M. O. 35 by G. C. M. O. 53 of 1881. In January, 1882, a new case of a regimental Court-martial having arisen, in which General McDowell deemed the sentence imposed to be illegal, he submitted the case to the War Department, and on March 27th, 1882, Judge Advocate General Swain rendered an opinion, substantially as follows: Trumpeter Belle, convicted by Regimental Court-martial of certain offenses, was sentenced to forfeit \$10, to walk, under charge of a guard, during the whole of every alternate hour between reveille and retreat for five days, carrying on his back, while so walking, a knapsack packed to weigh eighteen pounds, and the balance of said five days to be confined under charge of the guard. This punishment was approved by the Post Commander, but General McDowell, the Department Commander, deems it to be cruel and unusual, and not sanctioned by Par. 891, Army Regulations; and as section 1354, Rev. Stat., prohibits the carrying of weights as a punishment for military prisoners confined in the Military Prison, an equitable extension of the principles of that statute would prohibit the infliction of such punishment at all post and stations; and Gen. McDowell adds: "Under the recent decision of the War Department, I, as Department Commander, cannot act on this case; and it seems the regimental commander declined to take the necessary action."

By Par. 898 of the Regulations of 1863, it is provided: "The proceedings of Garrison and Regimental Court-martial will be transmitted without delay by the garrison or regimental commander to the Department headquarters, for the supervision of the Department Commander."

By the Act approved March 3, 1877 (A. R., p. 397), it is provided that the records of inferior courts "shall, after having been acted upon, be retained and filed in the Judge Advocate's office at the Headquarters of the Department Commander, in whose department the courts were held, for two years, at the end of which time they may be destroyed."

The paragraph of the Regulations above quoted has been the regulation of the service since 1857, at least, and is continued in the various editions of the Regulations since that time, but is omitted (inadvertently, it is presumed) in the codified Regulations.

The Act of 1877, quoted, was passed with reference to the existence of this regulation, and recognizes the right of the Department Commander to supervise the proceedings of these courts.

On the 20th of March, 1863 (Digest Ed. 1868, p. 28), it was held by this bureau that a department commander is authorized to set aside the proceedings of a garrison or regimental Court-martial, under the authority conferred by this regulation, without reference to the War Department. The regulation referred to has not been abrogated, nor was the ruling under it questioned until the 7th day of May last, when an opinion containing a contrary view was inadvertently given by this bureau. I think Gen. McDowell, as department commander, is authorized to take such action in this case as may be proper and just.

On the 7th of April, 1882, the Secretary of War endorsed his approval of the above opinion of Gen. Swain.

**The Army Rifle Teams.**—2d Lieut. Calvin Esterly, 10th Cav.; Sergts. C. H. Osborne, Troop H, 8th Cav., and Clayborne Woody, Troop C, 10th Cav., members of the division rifle team, will report at division headquarters on or before May 25, there to receive prizes for best marksmanship. (S. O. 50, May 13, D. T.)

Capt. Wm. Auman, 13th Inf., and 1st Sergt. D. P. Nevins, Co. G, 13th Inf., members of the division rifle team, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to the Lieutenant General before May 25. (S. O. 97, May 11, D. M.)



**Rifle Practice at Fort Sill.**—The following are some of the scores made by Troop G, 9th Cavalry, Captain Cusack, mounted, at 100 yards. When the restiveness of the horse is taken into consideration it shows well.

Sergeant Davis	3	4	5	4	—80 per cent.
Sergeant Williamson	4	0	4	5	—68 per cent.
Corporal Howard	3	3	3	4	—64 per cent.
Blacksmith E. Coffee	5	4	3	4	—80 per cent.
Private Jackson	4	4	2	4	—72 per cent.
Private Lewis	4	3	5	4	—80 per cent.
Private Sidney	5	0	2	4	—60 per cent.
Average of others from 40 to 60 per cent.					

Fort Sill, I. T., May, 1882.

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT NEWS.

**Department of the Missouri.**—From Denver, Colorado, May 13th, 1882, our correspondent writes: This city is the proper point for the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, but all efforts to secure their establishment here have failed. We are not, however, under the new regime of General Rufus Ingalls, to be ignored altogether, and the new Q. M. Chief has done the best he could for us in making Denver a depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Capt. Simpson, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., having been ordered here from Texas. The various companies of the 3d Cavalry have passed through this city en route to the scene of operations in Arizona. The companies from Fort McKinney, Wyo., were the last ones to go South.

The *Pioneer Press* reports an interview as follows with Col. A. G. Brackett of the 3d Cavalry:

"What number of troops do you take with you to New Mexico?" inquired the reporter.

"My whole regiment with the exception of one company, or, in other words, 1,000 men and 1,000 horses. We are not all going together, however. Seven companies have gone already, three going to-day and four yesterday. The other three companies will go through to-morrow."

"Is there any need of so many troops to put down the outbreak?"

"Yes; it is the intention to put an end to the Apache warfare for good. President Arthur said that it must be done and he is thoroughly in earnest. This is only one of the regiments being sent in. There are 5,000 men ordered into the Territory, and I am of the opinion that the Apaches will be put out of a condition to make any more outbreaks."

"How does your regiment happen to come in detachments?"

"They come from different stations. Four of the companies are from Fort Russell, one from Fort Sanders, two from Fort Steele, two from Fort McHenry in the Yellowstone country and two from Washita."

A correspondent of the *Denver Republic* is writing from Fort Denver, Col., says: "I furnish you with the particulars of a dastardly attempt of the notorious desperado, Jim Catron, and fellow scoundrel to murder Lieut. Edward Lloyd, 15th Infantry, one or two soldiers of the same regiment, and Mr. Charles MacMullan, business manager of Ford, Myer, the post trader. The two men above mentioned entered the post trader's store about 4 p. m., May 11, 1882, and there assaulted Messrs. MacMullan and Adams and a soldier, on whom they drew their six-shooters and threatened to take the life of the soldier. The officer of the day, Lieut. Floyd, having been informed of what was transpiring at the store, immediately repaired to that place and ordered the two men, whom he recognized to be cowboys, to leave the post. They mounted their horses, and one of them turned and fired at the officer of the day, the ball passing within a few feet of him and entering the door of the store. Both of them then began to yell like demons incarnate, and riding up to Lieut. Floyd and Mr. MacMullan, addressed them in the most opprobrious language, flourishing pistols in their faces (the Lieutenant's and Mr. MacMullan's) and threatened to kill them. The guard was then turned out and ordered to arrest the scoundrels. It had just formed inside the salley post, when Catron's companion rode inside the garrison, where he was halted and commanded to leave, whereupon he made an effort to draw his revolver, but before he could accomplish his intention he was fired upon and killed instantly. In pursuance to a preconcerted agreement, which was quite apparent, Catron entered the garrison from the opposite direction, and putting spurs to his horse he began firing at the soldiers, and continued to do so as he rode from the garrison. When he was about three hundred yards off, a well-aimed rifle bullet struck his horse in the side, and he fell, striking him below the right hip, inflicting a serious, but unfortunately not fatal wound. Catron will be prosecuted by the United States for felonious conduct at the post."

The *Leavenworth Times* of May 19, says: The old department headquarters will be used as officers' quarters, and for that purpose is now being fixed up. It was intended to put the school of application in the building, but this has been changed, and the school will be given all the available space in the post headquarters building. Quite a number of our guests were at the fort yesterday, and all agree in saying it was the most beautiful place they had seen for a long time.

The *Leavenworth Times*, of May 21, says: "Friday morning the every-day monotony of the military prison was somewhat broken by the mutiny of about 175 prisoners of the harness, shoe, and broom departments. Previous to beginning the daily task they made known the fact that they would not go to work on the rations they had been getting, declaring that they could not subsist on them. They made no riotous demonstrations, but simply refused to do any work, nor did they. Some of the leaders were put in dark cells, and the rest were closely watched. Yesterday morning they were all at their posts and went to work, the grub having been bettered. They had been complaining about the shanness of diet for some time, but no attention was paid to them, and the thing finally resulted as above stated. The men complain that their breakfast consisted of nothing more than a sort of hash, the principal ingredients of which was bread, and not any too much of that, and that only about a bushel of potatoes was issued to a hundred men."

In a letter of April 29 the Secretary of the Interior says he is informed by Mr. Hamby, of Parsons, Kan., that a settlement is being made in the Oklahoma district by the followers of Capt. Payne, about 1,500 in number, and asks the Secretary of War to take steps for their removal. Capt. Carroll has made an investigation and finds Hamby's statement to be incorrect. The Oklahoma district has been thoroughly scouted at intervals of 10 days during the past three months, and only one party, consisting of six men, was discovered in the district. The intruders were arrested and sent out of the Indian Territory. A company of cavalry and a detachment of Indian scouts are stationed in the Oklahoma country, with orders to arrest and expel all unauthorized persons. That no one may be deceived by the representations of Capt. Payne, it is announced that the Government will not permit settlements on the Oklahoma lands.

**Division of the Pacific.**—The *San Francisco Report*, of May 13, says: General Miles, U. S. A., has returned to

Portland, Oregon. . . . Admiral Farquhar, of the British Navy, is in the city, a guest of H. B. M. Consul Booker. . . . Colonel I. R. Dunkelberger, formerly of the 1st Cavalry, U. S. A., but now postmaster at Los Angeles, and family, have been at the Palace during the week.

**Department of Columbia.**—The Vancouver *Independent* of May 11, says: Capt. A. S. Kimball, disbursing quartermaster at Portland, Oregon, arrived at headquarters yesterday. . . . The board of examination of non-commissioned officers for promotion now in session at these headquarters is expected to complete its labors to-day. . . . Gen. Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by Lieut. O. F. Long, aide-de-camp, returned from San Francisco on the last steamer, after an absence of nearly a month. . . . Gen. G. B. Dandy, Chief Quartermaster, is now transferring property to Capt. J. Q. Adams, 1st Cavalry. Gen. Dandy hopes to leave for St. Louis in the next steamer. His very efficient clerk, Mr. Frank Iman accompanies him to his new field of duty. . . . 2d Lieut. John Stafford, 18th Infantry (recently appointed from Sergt. Troop K, 1st Cavalry), left on the outgoing steamer for Camp Halleck, Nevada. Lieut. Stafford was examined last year, passing a very creditable examination, and will no doubt be a welcome addition to his new regiment. . . . The Portland Board of Trade has started on its annual expedition for the capture of military headquarters of this department. . . . The 21st Infantry band excursion to Oregon City, comes off next Sunday.

**Department of Texas.**—A telegram of May 24, from Dallas, Texas, says: "Much alarm is felt at Carrizzi's Pass, 113 miles east of El Paso, on account of the proximity of many hostile Apaches, going northwest, at a distance of from three to fifteen miles from the camps of the hunters, miners and prospectors. The hostiles are fleeing from Mexico to New Mexico, being driven away by the Mexicans, who are making Indian slaying one of their chief industries to secure the \$300 reward offered by the Mexican government for the scalp of each hostile Indian. Maj. Bayler and fifteen of his Texas rangers are at the pass. This is the only place where the Indians can get through the Guadalupe Mountains, and the miners fear an attack, but they are prepared."

**Department of Dakota.**—The *Pioneer Press* of May 20th, says: Lieut. A. L. O'Brien, 2d U. S. Cavalry, is at the Merchant's. . . . Lieut. Charles F. Roe, 11th Infantry, is at the Merchants, and will join his company at Poplar River, M. T. . . . Captain W. C. Rawolle, 2d Cavalry, and family are at the Merchant's. The captain is en route to Fort Maginnis. The *Pioneer Press* of May 22 says: Capt. Mathey, 7th Cavalry, reached here from Fort Totten yesterday. He goes East on a short leave. . . . Lieut. Hardin, recently commissioned in the 18th Infantry, is at the Merchants. He will join at Fort Assiniboine. . . . Capt. Rawolle, 2d Cavalry, and Lieut. Roe, 11th Infantry, leave this week, the first for Fort Maginnis, and the second for camp at Poplar River.

**Department of Arizona.**—A custom house officer, who arrived at Tombstone, May 22, reports that Juh's band of Indians is being driven across the line into Arizona. It is believed that the Indians are aiming to reach the San Carlos Reservation, where they will quietly mingle with the friendly tribes already there. Gen. Reyes is in command, pursuing them with a force of Mexican soldiers.

The Tombstone *Epitaph*, May 25, publishes an account of a fight at the Agos ranch, on the line of the Arizona and New Mexico railroad, at the southern extremity of Pima county, near the Sonora border. Mescal is smuggled across the line, and much ill-feeling engendered between the American railroad laborers and the Mexicans. A few evenings ago a number of Mexicans, with their families, encamped near Agos ranch. The American laborers being drunk, attempted to force the Mexicans to give up their women. This was resisted, and an affray followed in which seven Mexicans were killed and several wounded. A number of the Americans were wounded, and it is thought three will die.

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**Department of the Platte.**—The *Cheyenne Leader*, of May 13, says: Major W. A. Elderkin, the gallant and invaluable commissary of subsistence at Cheyenne depot, left yesterday for Dakota, on a seven days' leave. As the major is well acquainted in Dakota, and there is consequently no fear of his getting lost, we are not solicitous for his safety. . . . Col. Carlin, who will probably command Fort D. A. Russell, as colonel of the 4th Infantry, will not arrive here until June. His wife is spoken of as a very fine lady. . . . The band and two companies of the 4th Infantry are expected to arrive at Fort D. A. Russell on Wednesday or Thursday. . . . Col. Brackett is in command of Fort Thomas, Arizona, when the 3d Cavalry band discourses Wyoming airs of a Sunday afternoon. . . . Official advices received yesterday, state that the 3d Cavalry will be mustered into detached service. . . . The wives and families of its officers will remain at Fort Russell. . . . The Government is adopting the policy of subsisting the majority of the troops at posts on the line of railroads, so as to save the great cost of freighting to frontier posts where troops are not actually required. In pursuance of this policy Fort Omaha is being enlarged to accommodate ten companies, and it is hinted that Fort Russell will also be enlarged to a ten company post. The splendid position of this post, being on the line of three railroads, and also conveniently located for overland marching northward, if necessary, and the comparative economy of subsisting men here, all render it probable that as other posts are abandoned Fort Russell will be increased. . . . The *Omaha Herald* says: "The plans and specifications for the improvement of Fort Omaha so as to make it a ten company post, together with the estimates for the same, have been forwarded to Gen. Sheridan for approval. There will be two quarters for field officers, six for captains, and eighteen for lieutenants, all of which will be fine residences. There will also be three barracks for men, one guard house, a powder magazine, oil house and chapel. The improvements include also a system of drainage and a new fence enclosing the reservation. The estimated cost of these changes is \$162,892, for which Congress will at once be asked to make an appropriation. Accompanying the estimate was a deed from A. Kountze, covering about forty-two and one-half acres in the southern portion of the reservation, heretofore only leased by the Government. The expenditure of so large an amount at this post will make it one of the most attractive in the country."

Jadet-Engineer R. W. Gatewood, of the first class, met with an accident at the Naval Academy last week by having one of his feet caught in the machinery of a gas engine. A man named Bollman was also injured by the bursting of a brass pipe on which he was engaged at work.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT MISSOULA, MONTANA.

MAY 5, 1882.

Our "Combination Troupe," May 3, gave a benefit to Pat Maloney, which was a success, financially and artistically. The programme was varied and amusing. First came the usual introductory portion, Sergt. Hauck wielding the bones; E. E. Winters, the tambourine, with Mr. McCarty as interlocutor, a rival of the far-famed Bernard, formerly of the San Francisco's, well known in New York. Next came the laughable sketch, "The Bogus Talking Machine," in which the beneficiary took the part of an Irish servant—native and to the manner born. Then Helwig and the indefatigable Winters gave a Dutch character sketch. "The Wig Makers" came next, after which Helwig gave some excellent vocal selections. The "German Emigrant" followed, Sergt. Hauck, an excellent comedian, being the Emigrant. McCarty then sang "I'm a Coming." Maloney and Winters followed in their original creation, "Johanna Gumdrops," and the most enjoyable performance wound up with "Taming the Tiger," participated in by Messrs. Hauck, Young, McCarty, and Winters, and "Branigan's Band," by the entire troupe. Everybody was satisfied and Pat Maloney was made happy.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT SULLY, D. T.

MAY 19, 1882.

I TAKE the pleasure of informing you that the temperance movement is a success at this post. We have two temperance societies, which are in full working order. The first that we had at this post was the Red Ribbon, which has now 60 members and has its meeting every Thursday night. The other is the order of I. O. S. T., which opened May 1, and has 30 members. We also thank our commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Townsend, for his kindness in granting us the use of a hall in which to hold the meeting. Hoping that you will give a place in your valuable paper, and hoping that other posts will follow us in the movement.

J. P.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

MAY 17, 1882.

COL. SUMNER, post commandant, has returned from Fort Fred. Steele, whither he has been for nearly a month on Court-martial duty.

Miss Julia Hart, daughter of Maj. Hart, 5th Cavalry, has been spending a few days at Robinson, the company of Miss Sumner. She came over with Col. Sumner from Fort Laramie last week and returned home to-day.

Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Paymaster, U. S. A., Mrs. Sniffen, and Mr. Price, clerk of paymaster, arrived yesterday from Fort D. A. Russell, and will remain among us for a few days. Maj. and Mrs. Sniffen are the guests of the Col. and Mrs. Sumner, and Mr. Price the guest of Post Quartermaster Lieut. Andrews.

The commanding officer is having a circle made in front of the officers' quarters and half way the parade ground. On account of an elevation in the parade, just at that particular point, it is necessary to form a kind of plateau. The outside of this plateau circle is being nicely shaded. The area is to be graded for purpose of a drive. In the centre is to be a fountain. We believe in a plenty of cold water here.

The Post Surgeon, Dr. W. B. Brewster, is having some important repairs done at the post hospital.

Lieut. W. S. Wyatt, 9th Infantry, and Post C. S., has been applied for and ordered to West Point as Assistant Professor of Chemistry. He expects to go on a two months' leave during the summer. While he has no very serious regrets about going to West Point, yet his many friends are loath to part with him.

Daniel Brown, late Sergeant in Troop M, 5th Cavalry, and Miss Harriet N. Martin, of Nebraska, were joined in marriage to-day. The ceremony was performed by the Post Chaplain. Soon after the marriage the bride and groom started for Pine Ridge Agency, where they expect to have their home for the present.

The garrison was entertained last night at the post chapel by James Gaskill, of Co. G, 9th Infantry, with some recitations, which were rendered with much credit to the performer and much pleasure to the audience. The programme was as follows: 1. "The Old Arm Chair." 2. "How to Conduct a Courtship." 3. The 3d scene in the 2d act of "Michael Earl." 4. "The Tramp." 5. "Old Mrs. Smart learns how to skate." 6. "I Have Drunk My Last Glass." 7. "The Moneyless Man." 8. "All is Quiet on the Potomac." 9. "The Quack Doctor." Excellent music was rendered on the occasion by the Fort Robinson String Band.

ZADOK.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### TROOP I, 1st CAVALRY, LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

FORT HALLECK, NEVADA, May 15, 1882.

At the usual daily inspection of quarters on Saturday, May 13, the Post Commander, Col. Sanford, and Troop Commander, Capt. Carr, accompanied by their wives, Mrs. Sanford and Mrs. Carr, visited the Reading-room and Library of Troop I Literary Association. This association was organized in February last, and since then both of those ladies have taken great interest in its progress and have made many presents of books and papers. After the inspection mentioned, being much pleased at the advancement of the association, they made a very handsome present of books and magazines. Mrs. Carr sent twenty-five vols. of very select works and Mrs. Sanford also sent many good works. The next day the members of the association held a special meeting and passed a vote of thanks, which was conveyed to those ladies in the most respectful and befitting manner in return for their valuable presents.

Resolved: That the members of Troop I Literary Association wish to convey in the most respectful and befitting manner their sincere thanks to Mrs. Col. Sanford and Mrs. Capt. Carr for the interest taken in the advancement and progress of their new literary association since it has been first organized, and the many presents received, particularly the last on Saturday of such valuable works. Every member wishes to respectfully return his sincere thanks.

JOHN CAHILL, President.  
WILLIAM DOHERTY, Secretary.  
FREDERICK SMITH, Treasurer.

REVENUE MARINE CORPS.—Capt. J. M. Selden has been detached from the steamer *Crawford* and granted sick leave.

2d Lieut. John F. Wild, assigned to steamer *Ewing*, at Baltimore, Md.

3d Lieut. F. L. Rockwood to steamer *Manhattan*, at Onwego.

8d Lieut. Geo. A. York to steamer *McCulloch*, at Charleston, S. C.



## RECENT DEATHS.

GEN. GEORGE DOUGLAS RAMSAY, U. S. ARMY.

In the death of Gen. George D. Ramsay, late Chief of the Ordnance Corps, the Army has lost one of its oldest and most respected members. At this time there are but two officers in the Army, General Harney and Dr. King, who entered it previous to General Ramsay, who in fact really dates from 1814, when he entered the Military Academy, although he did not become a commissioned officer until 1820.

Mr. Ramsay, grandfather of the general, came to this country in the latter part of the last century, from a town on the borders of Scotland and England, and settled in Virginia. At the commencement of the revolution he returned to England with his family, as he was a staunch loyalist. He returned to Virginia, however, after the troubles were over, bringing with him his two sons, William and Andrew, the former of whom, the father of the general, was an intimate friend of General Washington, and was often a guest at Mount Vernon. The mother of Gen. Ramsay was a Miss Graham, of Alexandria, Va., a famous beauty and belle in her youth. Their son, the deceased general, inherited the noble qualities of mind, the courtly polish of manners and bearing that distinguished his immediate ancestors.

The family settled at Dumfries, Va., where the general was born on the 21st of February, 1802. Reverses came to them, and when Robert Brent, his relative, was made the first "Paymaster in the Army," in 1808, he appointed Mr. William Ramsay his clerk or deputy, and he held that position, we believe, until the date of his death, making his residence at Washington.

In 1814, General Ramsay, when only a little more than twelve years of age, received an appointment as cadet, at the Military Academy at West Point. At that time there were no classes, and the cadets roamed around pretty much at will. They had to saw and split their own wood and carry it to their rooms in the barrack building which stood where the hotel now stands; and they had to attend to all their own wants except the cooking and washing. The studies were few and no great proficiency was required. Captain Partridge, the superintendent and commandant—who was always called "Old Powder"—was a faithful officer who tried to discipline the boys, but without avail. However a good time was coming for the Academy. In 1819 Major Sylvanus Thayer of the Engineers was sent to West Point as superintendent, and the Academy commenced to take a stand among the renowned institutions of the world. The cadets were divided into classes, and young Ramsay was placed in the second. In 1820 he graduated and was immediately assigned to the Corps of Artillery, falling to the 1st Regiment, when the corps took the regimental organization. Soon after the Ordnance Corps was organized, in 1835, Ramsay was transferred into the corps as captain, and remained in it until he was retired, as its chief, in 1864.

During his whole life General Ramsay was distinguished not only for his zeal and intelligence in the performance of high public duties, but for his courtly bearing, gentleness and affability. Until the infirmities of age prevented his mixing in society he was the most welcome guest at all reunions. His exquisitely soft voice and deferential manner added to his personal attractions, made him a great favorite in ladies' society, and among men he was always a charming companion.

The general was twice married. His first wife was Miss Frances Monroe, sister of the late Columbus Monroe, of Washington. She was a lady of surprising beauty, who died in giving birth to her son, now Captain Frank M. Ramsay, of the Navy, superintendent of the Naval Academy. The second wife was Miss Eliza Gales, daughter of Major Thos. Gales, who was on the staff of General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and she was a niece of Joseph Gales, so long associated with the *National Intelligencer*. The children of the second marriage are Captain Joseph Gales Ramsay, 2d Artillery, and three daughters living, one of whom is married and the other two single. Captain Ramsay, of the Ordnance Corps, who died a few years since, was another son. Mrs. Turnbull, widow of the late Major Turnbull, of the Engineer Corps, and the mother of William and Henry Turnbull, of New York, is a sister of the deceased general, and she has always maintained the position among the women of America that was held by her lamented brother among the men. The detailed statement of Gen. Ramsay's service will be given in the order now in preparation. His death occurred at his late residence, No. 714 21st Street, Washington, D. C., on the afternoon of May 23, 1882, as the result of "general debility" and the infirmities consequent on advanced age. His two sons, with their wives, and his three daughters, were present at the time of his death. The general was buried with military honors. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, of St. John's Episcopal Church, of which the deceased officer was for many years member and warden.

The escort consisted of the troops from Washington Barracks, D. C., namely: Light Battery A, and Batteries B, C, D and H, 2d U. S. Artillery, commanded respectively by Captains A. C. M. Pennington, J. McGilvray, W. P. Graves, Lieut. B. G. Howell and Capt. J. E. Wilson. The regimental band was with the troops, and eight selected men of the batteries acted as body-bearers. In addition to this, there was a battalion of marines from the Marine Barracks and a large body of District Militia. By special direction of Gen. Sherman, Gen. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., commandant at the barracks, commanded the entire escort. Nothing was left undone by the military and civil authorities of Washington to pay fitting honors to the deceased general.

MAJOR RICHARD LEWIS MORRIS.

The remains of the late Major Morris, 5th U. S. Infantry,

who died at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., on May 6, were interred May 22, in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Westchester, N. Y. The funeral services were held in St. Mark's, Stuyvesant street, New York, where Co. K, 7th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., accompanied by the associates of the engineer corps and the veterans of the company, attended. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Ryland and the Rev. Mr. Morgan. The pallbearers were Col. H. M. Black, Col. H. G. Litchfield, Major William Arthur, Captain De Witt C. Poole, Lieutenant Adams, Lieutenant Ebstein, Captain F. L. Guenther and Assistant Surgeon H. O. Perley, U. S. A. The coffin was borne into the church on the shoulders of eight soldiers of the 5th U. S. Artillery from Governor's Island. Among those present were Lieut. T. H. Barber, A. D. C., representing Major General Hancock, who was unable to be present; General S. W. Crawford, U. S. A.; General W. Swayne, U. S. A.; Colonel H. C. Hodges, U. S. A.; Colonel H. Clay Wood, U. S. A.; Colonel J. B. M. Potter, U. S. A.; Mr. Hamilton Fish and family, Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr.; Mr. Robert Stuyvesant, Judge Munson and Mr. N. W. S. Catling. The *Helena Herald*, in its notice of the death of Major Morris, says: "As commanding officer of Fort Assiniboine he will best be remembered by the people of the Territory. His death, seemingly untimely, will be a surprise and regret not only to the Army, of which he was regarded as an ornament, but also to a large circle of other friends, both here and in the East, who will ever hold him in grateful remembrance as a good citizen, an efficient officer and a true and companionable gentleman. His remains will be taken to New York City, the home of his youth and his final resting place."

At a meeting of the officers of the Post of Fort Assiniboine, M. T., held May 7, 1882, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our commander and comrade, Richard Lewis Morris, Major 5th U. S. Infantry, therefore be it

Resolved: That it is vain by words to express our loss or to describe the grief that fills our hearts.

Resolved: That in his long and faithful service, his record as a soldier and officer in the 18th U. S. Infantry, commencing May 14, 1861, and terminating May 6, 1882, we recognize his ability as an officer who has endeavored himself to us all by those qualities which characterize the true soldier and the christian gentleman, whose memory will ever be tenderly and affectionately cherished by us.

Resolved: That we tender our deep sympathy to the family of our lamented comrade in this their severe and sudden bereavement, and earnestly commend them to Almighty God for the comforts and consolation which He only can give.

CARROLL H. POTTER, Capt. 18th Inf., President.  
ROBT. F. BATES, 1st Lieut. and Adj. 18th Inf., Secretary.

The following announcement of the death of Maj. Richard L. Morris is published to the regiment in G. O. 24, Fort Assiniboine, M. T., May 12:

HELENA, M. T., May 9, 1882.  
It is with feelings of great regret that I announce to the regiment the sad intelligence of the death at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., on the 6th inst., of Maj. Richard L. Morris, 5th Infantry.

Maj. Morris, although at the time of his death an officer of another regiment, had but recently ceased to be Captain of the 18th Infantry, with which he had been associated from its organization in 1861. He was the last of its original officers still belonging to the regiment when promoted to be Major of the 5th Infantry. It is fitting that a tribute of respect to his memory should be offered from the regiment with which his military life was passed. Service for the long period of over twenty years, including the war of the Rebellion, identified and varying in nature with that of the regiment to which he belonged, gives us a sure measure of his worth. His conduct early in the war, especially at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn.—when scarcely more than a boy—gave evidence of firm qualities of mind which, with a high sense of honor and gentlemanliness, were attributes of his character. In performance of duty he ever received the affection and respect of those he commanded, and the approval of superiors in office. By this brief summary is indicated the loss by his death to the service, to his comrades and associates. The officers of the regiment are requested to wear as a mark of respect to the memory of Maj. Morris the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

(Signed) THOMAS H. RUGER, Colonel 18th Infantry.

By order of Capt. Jacob Kline:

ROBT. F. BATES,  
1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 18th Infantry.

1ST LIEUT. MICHAEL DOLAN, U. S. A.

Official information was received this week of the death of 1st Lieut. Michael Dolan, U. S. Army (retired), at Dublin, Ireland, May 2, 1882. The deceased was a native of Ireland. He came to America and entered the Army April 22, 1856; performed faithful service in Co. E, 2d U. S. Infantry, as private, corporal, sergeant and first sergeant until April, 1863, when he accepted the commission of second lieutenant of his regiment. On the 31st of January, 1866, he was promoted first lieutenant, placed on the unassigned list April 17, 1869, and retired December 15, 1870, on account of wound received in the line of duty. His record gives evidence of faithful and worthy service.

GEN. JOHN G. BARNARD, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1882.

General Orders No. 4.

It has become the painful duty of the Brigadier-General Commanding to announce to the Corps of Engineers the death of a brother officer, Col. John G. Barnard, brevet major-general, U. S. A. (retired), who died at Detroit, Mich., on the 14th inst.

Gen. Barnard was graduated from the Military Academy and promoted to the rank of brevet second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers July 1, 1833. He served as assistant to the Board of Engineers at Newport, R. I., 1833-34; assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Schuyler, 1834-35; on the fortifications of Pensacola Harbor, Fla., 1835; on the improvement of Pascagoula River, 1836, and of Mobile Harbor, Ala., 1837-39; as superintending engineer of the defenses at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, 1839-40; of the construction of Fort Livingston, Island of Grand Terre, La., and of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La., 1840-46, 1847, and 1848-50.

In the war with Mexico, 1846-48, he superintended the construction of the defenses of Tampico, and surveyed the battle-fields about the City of Mexico.

He was chief engineer for the exploration and survey of the projected Tehuantepec Railroad, Mex., 1850-51; superintending engineer of Delaware Breakwater, of harbor improvements east of Cape Malabar, Mass., and of defenses of Portland, Me., 1852-53; of construction of fortifications at the entrance of San Francisco Harbor, Cal., and Light-house at Alcatraz Island, Cal., and member of the Board of Engineers for fortifications on the Pacific Coast, 1854.

He was on duty at the United States Military Academy, 1855-56, as instructor of practical military engineering, commandant of sappers, miners and pontoniers, and superintendent.

He was superintending engineer of defenses of New York Harbor and of the improvement of the Hudson River and of New Jersey Harbors, 1856-57; of Fort Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala., 1857-58; and of the construction of Forts Wadsworth and Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y., and of the inner defenses of New York Harbor, 1858-59, 1860-61, and member of Board of Engineers for Atlantic coast defenses, 1857-61.

He served during the late Civil War, 1861-66. He was Chief Engineer of the Department of Washington, 1861, and in the Manassas campaign of July, 1861, being present at the action of Blackburn's Ford and battle of Bull Run; chief engineer of the Army of the Potomac and superintending the construction of the defenses of Washington, D. C., 1861-62.

In the Virginia Peninsular campaign, 1862, he was engaged in directing the siege works at Yorktown, and offensive and defensive works on the Chickahominy; reconnoitered and selected the position upon which was fought the battle of Gaines' Mill; reconnoitered the passages of the White Oak Swamp and the position of Malvern Hill for defense, and took part in the battle of Williamsburg, combat on Williamsburg road, and battle of Malvern Hill.

He was Chief Engineer of the defenses of Washington, D. C., 1862-64; reconnoitering for and devising the defenses of Pittsburg, Pa., 1863; examining south shore of Lake Erie to devise measures to prevent raids from Canada, 1863, and member of the board of engineers to reorganize our system of sea coast fortification, 1864.

He served as Chief Engineer "of the Armies in the field," on the staff of Lieut. Gen. Grant, General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, in the Richmond campaign, being engaged in the siege of Petersburg and operations before Richmond, and participated in various engagements before Petersburg; assault and capture of Fort Harrison; combat near Hatcher's Run; assault of Petersburg and its capture, and in the pursuit and at the surrender at Appomattox Court-House of the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General Lee.

At the close of the war he was senior engineer of the defenses of New York Harbor, and in charge of the construction of the fortifications on Staten Island, N. Y., 1865-66; member of board to conduct experiments on the use of iron in permanent defenses, 1866-67, and member of the board of engineers for fortifications and harbor and river improvements from 1867 until his retirement from active service, January 2, 1881.

He was a member of the Lighthouse Board from 1870 to 1879; member of the commission on behalf of the Tehuantepec Railway and Canal Company, to examine the principal waterways of Europe, 1871, and member of many special boards and commissions for the consideration of a great variety of professional questions connected with the public interests committed to the Corps of Engineers.

General Barnard was promoted successively from the grade of lieutenant to that of colonel, Corps of Engineers, and brigadier general, U. S. Volunteers. He received the brevets of major, U. S. Army, "for meritorious conduct while serving in the enemy's country," in the war with Mexico, 1848, colonel, U. S. Army, "for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign of the Peninsula," 1862, major general U. S. Volunteers, "for meritorious and distinguished services during the Rebellion," 1864, brigadier general U. S. Army, "for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee," 1865, and major general U. S. Army, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the Rebellion," 1865.

He was a member and original incorporator of the National Academy of Sciences; a member of the American Institute of Architects, and an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the University of Alabama in 1838, and of LL. D. by Yale College in 1861.

He was the author of various works, among which are "Dangers and Defences of New York," 1859; "Notes on Sea-Coast Defence," 1861, and, jointly with the late General Barry, of "Reports of the Engineer and Artillery Operations of the Army of the Potomac," 1863; also, of "Report" (jointly with General Wright and Colonel Michie) "on the Fabrication of Iron for Defensive purposes," 1871-72; "Report on the Defences of Washington," 1871; "Report on the North Sea Canal of Holland," 1872, and of other scientific and professional papers.

A service of nearly fifty years in the Corps of Engineers has been closed by the death of one of the most prominent of its members.

Of greatly varied intellectual capacity, of a very high order of scientific attainments, considerate and cautious, ripe in experience, sound in judgment, General Barnard has executed the important duties with which he has been charged during his long and useful life, with conscientious care and regard for the public interests, and with an enthusiastic devotion to his profession. His corps, the Army, and the country, are his debtors.

Modest and retiring in disposition, considerate and courteous, warm in his sympathies and affections, our deceased associate will be missed as few are missed, and his name, which will be held as one of the foremost names of the Corps of Engineers, will be cherished with peculiar love and affection by his brother officers.

As a testimonial of respect for the deceased, the officers of the Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wright:

GEORGE H. ELLIOT, Major of Engineers.

CAPT. HENRY F. CLEVERLY, an old and retired sea captain, died at the age of 81 years and 10 months, at his residence in Boston on Saturday afternoon last, after a long and painful illness. Capt. Cleverly was a native of Plymouth, England, and in early life served in the British navy with distinction, and subsequently sailed for many years from Halifax, in the West India trade. He was appointed an acting ensign in our Navy September 28, 1863, and was honorably discharged September 20, 1865. He was attached to the *Mount Vernon* during his term of service, and was wounded at Fort Fisher. On Sept. 12, 1857, while at sea off Cape Hatteras, he was instrumental in saving the lives of over 100 men, women and children on the foundered steamer *Central America*, for which he received a silver medal from the *Central America* fund committee.



## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

## WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (\*).

## North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

**ALLIANCE**, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. Sailed from Hampton Roads, May 10, on a practice cruise.

**ENTERPRISE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Sailed from Hampton Roads, May 10, on a practice cruise.

**KRAESARGE**, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. Sailed from Hampton Roads, May 10, on a practice cruise.

**TENNESSEE**, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. Sailed from Hampton Roads, May 10, on a practice cruise.

**VANDALIA**, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Sailed from Hampton Roads on a practice cruise.

**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Sailed from Hampton Roads on a practice cruise.

## South Atlantic Station—Commodore Peirce Crosby.

**BROOKLYN**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. a. s.), Capt. A. W. Weaver. Left Montevideo, May 23, for Rio de Janeiro. We are in receipt of a copy of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, published, not in the "city of churches," but on the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, Montevideo, April 20, 1882. From it we learn that March 13 the divisions went ashore for target practice with the Hotchkiss magazine rifles and the Remington Navy pistol—160 yards for the rifles and 25 yards for the Remington pistols at a single target. The practice is considered fair for the first time, the best score being made by John Winters, carpenter, belonging to the powder division, his score being perfect, three bull's-eyes. On Saturday, March 25, went down the river for target practice, coming to anchor at 8.45 a. m. about nine miles below the city of Montevideo. The English flagship *Garnet* also had target practice during the day. The practice was continued on Monday, six rounds being fired from each gun at 1,100 yards. The starboard target was carried away by a shell from No. 6 gun, fired by H. E. Collyer, o. s. The projectiles from the 8-inch rifle invariably struck very close to the target, and the accuracy of this gun inspired the greatest confidence. The 60 pound breech-loading rifle was the most inaccurate of all. Five rounds were also fired from each of the four Hotchkiss revolving cannon. An exercise torpedo was also rigged out on the starboard forward torpedo boom and duly exploded. The *Eagle* says: "Wednesday, March 29, the starboard watch went ashore for forty-eight hours liberty. This is the first general liberty the ship's company have had, and some of them had a very undesirable reception in the cabildo. Some very amusing yarns are now being circulated around the ship, and some unfortunate liberty men have been complaining of their having been arrested without cause. Two marines had some trouble to find lodgings and not being able to speak Spanish tried to make their wants known by signs and gesticulations to a policeman. The stupid policeman fancied the men were going to strike him and a row soon ensued which culminated in the arrest of the marines by about six or eight policemen, who lodged them in the cabildo for several days. One sailor found a coat lying in the street about two o'clock in the morning and thought he had found a prize, but was soon afterwards arrested for stealing. When his case came up in court he explained to the court that he was from Ohio and the Judge promptly released him, recognizing the well-known fact that people in Ohio generally 'take things,' political offices included. The rest of the ship's company have been going on liberty in smaller detachments, and Montevideo has made the acquaintance of almost every one in the ship."

**MAHON**, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Silas W. Terry. Arrived at Montevideo, May 23. All well. Will be detached from the South Atlantic Station on Aug. 1 next, and will return to the United States and report arrival at Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

**SHENANDOAH**, 3d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Is being dismantled at the Boston Navy-yard.

## European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

**GALENA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Arrived at Villefranche, April 23, from Leghorn, and expected to sail May 4 for Port Mahon. Will be detached from duty in the European Station on July 15 next, and will proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and report for duty in the South Atlantic Station.

**LANCASTER**, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. At Villefranche, France, April 23. Expected to sail on May 4 for Port Mahon.

**NIPSIC**, 3d rate (e. s.), 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Visiting ports of Portugal and Spain. Reported at Villefranche, April 17, from Barcelona, and would accompany the flagship to Port Mahon.

**QUINNEBAUG**, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. Arrived at Villefranche, April 23, from Leghorn, and expected to leave on May 4 for Port Mahon and a cruise.

## Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

**ADAMS**, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**ALASKA**, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. At Panama, April 30. To sail that day for Payta, Peru.

**ESSEX**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Arrived at Montevideo, May 23, en route to Valparaiso. All well.

**INOQUINS**, 3d rate, 7 guns (p. s.), Comdr. James H. Sands. Left the Navy-yard, Mare Island, May 11, for San Francisco.

**LACKAWANNA**, 2d rate, 9 guns (p. s.), Capt. Henry Wilson. Arrived at Callao, Peru, May 1, having on board Messrs. Trescott and Blaide.

**ONWARD**, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

**PENACOLA**, 3d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Wm. P. McCann. At Callao, April 19.

**WAHUSSETT**, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Fred. Pearson. At Sitka, Alaska. Ordered to Harrisburg, Alaska, or its vicinity, to preserve the public peace, it being reported that troubles existed among the miners in consequence of conflicting claims to mining property.

## Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Oltis.

**ALERT**, 3d rate (a. s.), 4 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempf. At Kobe.

**ASHUELOT**, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. At Nagasaki, March 24. She would be at Kobe about April 15.

**MONOCACY**, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Kobe, March 23.

**PALOS**, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Geo. D. B. Glidden. At Kobe, March 23.

**RICHMOND**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. At Kobe, March 26, undergoing repairs.

**SWATARA**, 3d rate (a. s.), 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Kobe. Will be detached from the Asiatic Station in time to enable her to reach the United States by Dec. 15 next, arriving at Hampton Roads, Va.

## Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

**JAMESTOWN**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Allan D. Brown. Sailed from Mare Island, March 2, for Newport, R. I., via Cape Horn.

**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. At Newport.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

**PORTSMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Arrived at Plymouth, England, May 8, having sailed from Newport, R. I., April 17. Health of the officers and crew good. A despatch from Portsmouth, May 20, says: "The United States training ships *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga* arrived at Spithead to-day and exchanged salutes with the harbor squadron and forts. The *Portsmouth* is leaky and will remain here. It is expected that both vessels will remain a fortnight."

**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Arrived at Plymouth, England, May 8, having sailed from Newport, R. I., April 17. Health of the officers and crew good.

## On Special Service.

**ALARM**, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. a.), Master Wm. E. Sewell. At Norfolk.

**DESPATCH**, 4th rate, (s. a.), Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Surveying Samana Bay.

**INTREPID**, torpedo ram, 1 gun (s. a.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa.

**POWHATAN**, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. a.), Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. At Fortress Monroe.

**RANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At Acapulco, April 5. Expected to be in San Francisco in June.

**TALLAPOOSA**, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. a.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Sailed, May 10, for a cruise to the different Navy-yards. Left Boston, May 25, for Portsmouth, N. H.

**WYOMING**, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Capt. Jas. E. Joutet. Stationed at Fort Royal.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

**COLORADO**, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. David B. Harmony. Receiving ship, New York.

**FORTUNE**, 4th rate, (s. a.), Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

**FRANKLIN**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

**INDEPENDENCE**, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

**MONTAUK**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lt. David G. McRitchie. Washington, D. C.

**PASSAIC**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

**PAWNEE**, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

**PHLOX**, 4th rate (s. a.), Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

**PILGRIM**, 4th rate (s. a.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

**SNOWDROP**, 4th rate (s. a.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

**ST. LOUIS**, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

**WABASH**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

**WYANDOTTE**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajar*, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Schmitt; *Catekill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lahigh*; *Mahopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

PAY INSPECTOR Joseph A. Smith is to be appointed Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the title of Paymaster-General.

VIC-ADMIRAL S. C. Rowan will probably be appointed Superintendent of the Naval Observatory.

COMMANDER F. M. Bunce has been appointed senior member, and Naval Constructors Philip Hichborn and R. W. Steele members, of a Board to survey the *Shenandoah* on June 1 next.

A NAVAL General Court-martial convened at Portsmouth, N. H., on May 22, to try Frank Hanlon, private marine, charged with deserting his post. The following is the detail of the court: Commanders A. B. Yates, B. J. Cromwell, M. L. Johnson, and C. J. Barclay; Lieuts. W. H. Reeder and Herbert Winslow; 1st Lieut. S. H. Gibson, U. S. M. C.; and 1st Lieut. George C. Reid, U. S. M. C., Judge-Advocate.

A NAVAL General Court-martial meets on the *Minnesota*, at Newport, on May 31. The court is as follows: Lieut. Commander G. T. Davis; Lieuts. W. McCarty Little, J. V. B. Bleeker, S. C. Paine, Boynton Leach, and O. W. Bartlett; Master Bradley A. Fiske. Judge-Advocate, Lieut. A. P. Nazro—to try John Farrell, first class fireman, for drunkenness.

The following is the detail of the Naval General Court-martial ordered to convene at the Mare Island Navy-yard on June 1 next for the trial of Ensign Clarence A. Corbin: Capt. A. P. Cooke; Comdrs. R. Boyd, Henry Glass, and J. B. Coghlan; Lieuts. G. E. Ide, J. J. Brice, and J. D. Adams. Lieut. C. S. Richman, Judge-Advocate.

An examining board will meet in Washington on Monday, May 29, to examine Pay Inspector G. E. Thornton to be Pay Director, and Paymaster James Hoy to be Pay Inspector. The board will consist of Pay Directors Abbot, Cunningham, and Wallace. Passed Assistant Paymaster Barton is entitled to examination to be paymaster, but he is out of the

United States on the *Nipsic*. Asst. Paymaster McDonald is entitled to examination for a passed assistant.

The British war steamer *Firebrand*, Capt. Sisson, arrived May 22 at St. Johns, N. F., from Bermuda after a fine run of ten days, and the war steamer *Griffin*, Commander Inglis, arrived the same day from St. Pierre. The *Firebrand*, *Griffin*, and *Tenedos* constitute the fishery protection squadron on the Newfoundland coast for this year. They are under the control of Commander Fane.

A FULL meeting of the Imperial Society of Geography was held at St. Petersburg May 17, to listen to a lecture of Professor Gregorieff on the expedition of the *Jeannette*. The lecturer after a resumé of the expedition expressed an opinion, shared by all who are acquainted with the northern coast of Siberia, that the shipwrecked men would have been more fortunate if, instead of directing their course to the Lena, they had proceeded to the deep mouths of the Jana, not far from which at fifty marine leagues merely from the sea they would have found Ustjanak, while De Long disembarked at 200 marine leagues distance from Bulun. It was to the clear sightedness of Lieut. Danenhower, who, although sick and not in command, directed his boat No. 3 that his crew owed the safety which he secured by seeking the principal arm of the Lena. The professor was listened to with deep interest by a crowded audience and was loudly applauded at the close.

The New York *Herald* says: "Admiral Ammen's observations upon the results of Eads' jetty system at the mouth of the Mississippi, which were published in the *Herald* recently, represent accurately, we believe, the opinion upon this subject of intelligent and capable men who have given a great deal of attention to problems of hydraulic engineering. Not only such men, but the public at large, will fully agree with the Admiral in his opinion of Capt. Eads that, 'however indifferent an engineer he has proved himself at the passes of the Mississippi, he is pre-eminently a grand one in Washington.' In fact, of the two objective points to which Capt. Eads addressed himself—one at the mouth of the Mississippi and one at the National Capital—he clearly thought the latter worthy most attention. He perhaps wanted to improve the channel of the river; he certainly wanted to be well paid for it, and when he discovered that it was as easy to be paid for making it appear that he had done all that was called for at the mouth of the river as it would be if his jetties were a great success he began to dredge out the river. It is scarcely credible that some persons have faith in this gentleman's project of carrying ships across the Isthmus of Panama on dry docks with wheels."

The Norfolk *Landmark* of May 21 says: The Steam Engineering Department is engaged in fitting up a propeller for the *Plymouth*. . . . The *Enterprise* will be docked for the purpose of having some steam engineering work done. . . . A survey is being held on the spars of the *Powhatan* for the purpose of making various repairs. The ship will remain here about two weeks. . . . The Steam Engineering Department has employed a diver and assistants to repair the out-board delivery of the receiving ship *Franklin*. . . . Mr. A. J. Hopkins has been restored to his position as engineer in charge of engines in the Construction Department. . . . Mr. A. G. Menocal, U. S. N., read a paper in the Civil Engineers' Convention in Washington Friday, on the reconstruction of a quay wall at Norfolk, Va.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Gazette* says: There is a good prospect that the old frigate *Constitution* will be stationed at this port as a receiving ship. The Mayor of Portsmouth has received a letter from the Hon. E. H. Rollins saying he has presented a petition in the matter to the Secretary of the Navy, and asked him to arrange to have the old *Constitution* go to Portsmouth, and that he says he will do something for the yard in that direction as early as possible. Commodore Wells, commandant of the Navy-yard, is doing all in his power to convince the department of the advisability of stationing the vessel here as a receiving ship, and it is to be hoped it will be done.

The Norfolk *Virginian* of May 24 says: The quarters of the men at the marine barracks have been undergoing improvements in the way of receiving a new coating of paint. . . . The old moorings of the receiving ship *Franklin* have been raised by the tug *Jean Sands*. . . . Commodore Hughes's term of office as commandant of the Navy-yard will be out next July. Commodore Semmes is spoken of as the next commandant. . . . 2d Lieut. L. C. Webster, Marine Corps, is expected to arrive here shortly from Pensacola, where he has been stationed for the past six months. . . . The United States steamer *Jamestown* is expected in the Roads about the 1st of June, and will probably come to this yard for repairs. . . . Major George P. Houston, commandant of the marine guard of the yard, is spending a few days with his many friends at Old Point. . . . The tug *Fortune* will leave the yard Thursday at 9.30 a. m. for the accommodation of the officers and their families desiring to attend the anniversary exercises of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, which will take place on that day. . . . It is thought that Mr. W. H. Varney, who has recently been promoted to the position of naval constructor, will be sent to this Navy-yard in the place of Naval Constructor Webb, now in charge of the Department of Construction and Repairs here.

## NAVY GAZETTE

## ORDERED.

MAY 22.—Midshipmen H. O. Wakenshaw and Augustus F. Fechteler, to examination for promotion.

MAY 23.—Surgeon Horatio N. Beaumont, to the receiving ship *Colorado* on the 30th of May.

MAY 24.—Rear-Admiral B. H. Wyman, to special duty at Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith, to the practice ship *Mayflower* on the 1st of June.

Pay Inspector Gilbert Thornton, Paymaster James Hoy and Assistant Paymaster M. Charles McDonald, to examination for promotion.

Paymaster L. G. Billings, to the practice ship *Constellation* during the practice cruise.

MAY 25.—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman, as a member of the Light-house Board.

## DETACHED.

MAY 22.—Captain Wm. A. Kirkland, from the command of the *Shenandoah*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenants Wm. W. Mead, Wm. W. Gilpatrick, John P. Merrell, Webster Doty and Uriah R. Harris; Master Horace P. McIntosh, Ensign York Noel, Midshipmen H. O. Wakenshaw and A. F. Fechteler, Passed Assistant Surgeon F. B. Stephenson, Passed Assistant Engineers John E. Barton and George W. Roche, Gunner Samuel Cross and Sailsmaker John C. Herbert, from the *Shenandoah*, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Wm. L. Varnum, from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to duty on board the *Michigan* on the 10th of June.

Surgeon Dwight Dickinson has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Adams*, Pacific Station, on the 16th of March last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Engineers George E. Bard and Howard Gage have



reported their return home, having been detached from the Alert, Asiatic Station, on the 10th of April, and have been placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster James E. Tolfree, from the Shenandoah, and ordered to settle accounts.

MAY 23.—Master John Downes, from the receiving ship Wabash, and granted leave of absence.

Surgeon Edward Kershner, from the gunnery ship Minnesota, and ordered to special duty at New York.

Surgeon George F. Winslow, from the Vandalia, on the 1st of June, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.

Surgeon James S. Knight, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the gunnery training ship Minnesota.

Surgeon George R. Brush, from the receiving ship Colorado on the 30th of May, and ordered to the Vandalia on the 1st of June.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 15th of June, and granted leave of absence.

Cadet Midshipmen James Gray, Henry B. Ashmore, Louis S. Van Duzer, William E. Safford, Lewis J. Clark and Wilson W. Buchanan, from the Powhatan, and to hold themselves in readiness for examination.

Cadet Engineers Charles G. Talcott and George R. Salisbury, from the Shenandoah, and placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Midshipmen James C. Drake, Stokely Morgan, Porter D. Haskell, Albert A. Ackerman, Luman S. Norton, Herman G. Dresel and Thomas A. Parke, from the New Hampshire and ordered to examination for graduation.

MAY 24.—Commander Henry B. Robeson, from the Naval Academy on the 31st of May, and to command the practice ship Constellation on the 1st of June.

Commander P. F. Harrington, from the Naval Academy on the 31st of May, and to command the practice ship Dale on the 1st of June.

Lieutenant-Commander Joseph E. Craig, from the Naval Academy on the 31st of May, and to command the practice ship Mayflower on the 1st of June.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles M. Thomas, from the Naval Academy on the 31st of May, and to command the practice ship Standish on the 1st of June.

Lieutenants Chas. S. Sperry, Edward P. Wood, John F. Meigs, T. B. M. Mason, John B. Briggs and Alexander McCrackin; Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. A. Corwin and Chaplain J. S. Wallace, from the Naval Academy on the 31st of May, and ordered to the practice ship Constellation on the 1st of June.

Lieutenants H. N. Manney, Walton Goodwin, Richard Rush, Wm. P. Potter and N. T. Houston; Master J. F. Parker and Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis S. Nash, from the Naval Academy on the 31st of May, and ordered to the practice ship Dale on the 1st of June.

Lieutenant Joseph G. Eaton and Passed Assistant Engineers B. W. Milligan and C. B. Ransom, from the Naval Academy on the 31st of May, and ordered to the practice steamer Mayflower on the 1st of June.

Lieutenant Eugene D. F. Heald and Passed Assistant Engineers A. B. Canaga and A. M. Mattice, from the Naval Academy on the 31st of May, and ordered to the practice steamer Standish on the 1st of June.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Richard Ashbridge, from the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and ordered to the practice steamer Standish on the 1st of June.

Assistant Paymaster Edwin B. Webster, from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing on the 31st of May, and ordered to the practice steamer Standish on the 1st of June.

Assistant Paymaster Thomas J. Cowie, from special duty on the 31st of May, and ordered to the practice ship Dale on the 1st of June.

Assistant Paymaster Madison R. Calvert, from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing on the 31st of May, and ordered to the practice steamer Mayflower on the 1st of June.

Cadet Midshipmen Henry M. Finley, James S. Brown, Wm. S. Sims and Guy W. Brown, from the Tennessee, and ordered to examination for graduation.

Cadet Midshipmen George L. Dillman, Edwin W. Nash and Francis R. Wall, from the Vandalia, and ordered to examination for graduation.

Cadet Midshipmen Francis J. Haeseler and John B. Bernadon, from the Kearsarge, and ordered to examination for graduation.

Cadet Midshipmen Charles H. Hill, Thomas Worthington and Ernest Wilkinson, from the Alliance, and ordered to examination for graduation.

Cadet Midshipmen Horatio L. Fillebrown, Fitz Aubert Hutton and George R. French, from the Yantic, and ordered to examination for graduation.

MAY 25.—Naval Constructor Thomas E. Webb, from duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 10th of June, and ordered to the Navy-yard, New York, on the 15th of June.

Naval Constructor George R. Boush, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 15th of June, and placed on waiting orders.

Naval Constructor Wm. H. Varney, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, on the 10th of June, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 15th of June.

Assistant Naval Constructor George F. Mallett, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 10th of June, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 15th of June.

Assistant Naval Constructor Richard Gatewood, from special duty at Greenwich, England, on the 30th of June, and ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Assistant Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles, from special duty at Greenwich, England, on the 30th of June; granted three months' leave, and upon its expiration ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Captain Wm. A. Kirkland, for six months, with permission to go abroad.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending May 24, 1882:

Walter B. Beck, seaman (apprentice), May 2 (U. S. S. Quinnebang), Hospital, Villefranche, France.

Wm. Brown, captain after guard, April 13, U. S. S. Brooklyn, Montevideo.

#### MARINE CORPS.

Captain L. E. Fagin detached from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 17th of May instead June 10, next, as ordered.

#### NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 4, 1882.

G. C. M. O. No. 16.

I. Before a General Court-martial, which convened April 11, 1882, on board the U. S. S. Yantic, in the harbor of Port

Royal, South Carolina, by order of Rear-Admiral Robert H. Wyman, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. Naval Force on the North Atlantic Station, and of which court Capt. Richard W. Meade, U. S. N., was President, was arraigned and tried Master John C. Colwell, U. S. Navy. Charge—"Violation of Section 9, Article 8, of the Articles for the government of the United States Navy." The specification alleges that the accused, while officer of the deck during the middle watch, on the Yantic, off Aspinwall, Feb. 6, 1882, and after having received particular orders from Commander Edwin T. Woodward to keep a bright lookout on the wind and sea, and to call the said Commander Woodward at once if any change occurred, and after having been informed by the officer of the first watch that the weather had been squally, and that two fires had been lighted under each boiler, the gangway ladders unshipped and the lower booms gotten alongside in expectation of a "Norther," did lie down; and that upon the occasion of Commander Woodward's appearance on deck, shortly after one o'clock in the morning of the said day, and after having been aroused by the quartermaster of the watch, did sit up and look around and lie down until the said Commander Woodward hailed the cabin orderly some time later. Pleaded "not guilty." Finding, "Guilty." Sentence, "to be suspended from duty for a period of six months, on half waiting orders pay, and to be reprimanded in General Orders by the Secretary of the Navy."

II. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the General Court-martial, in the foregoing case of Master John C. Colwell, U. S. Navy, were approved by Rear Admiral R. H. Wyman, who mitigated the sentence as follows: "to be reprimanded in General Orders by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy."

III. An examination of the evidence in this case, leaves no doubt as to the culpability of Master Colwell, as charged. It shows that at the time specified, this officer, who was in charge of the middle watch, had been particularly instructed by his commanding officer to be vigilant in the discharge of his duties as officer of the deck. The reasons for this precautionary order were made known to Mr. Colwell, and it is evident that his commander retired from the deck with the impression that his instructions would be faithfully observed. On the contrary, however, Mr. Colwell, regardless of the responsibility resting upon him as officer of the deck, and forgetful of the confidence reposed in him, chose, in the exercise of his own judgment as to the necessity of a careful watch on his part, to lie down, with such preparation for rest as indicated a deliberate intention to evade his instructions and to neglect his duty. The punishment awarded by the court in this case is not inadequate to the offence of which Master Colwell was found guilty; and he should appreciate the clemency which has been exercised in his behalf.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

G. C. M. O. 14, 15, 17, and 18, promulgate the following sentences: Edw. C. Jones, O. S., and Henry Mitchell, O. S. found guilty before a G. C. M., which convened April 5, 1882 on board the U. S. flagship Tennessee, in the harbor of Port Royal, S. C., by order of Rear Admiral Robert H. Wyman, U. S. N., and of which court Lieut. Comdr. Edw. L. Amory, U. S. N., was President, were arraigned and tried on the charge of "joining in and abetting a combination to weaken the lawful authority of, and lessen the respect due to, his commanding officer." Jones was sentenced to 18 months' and Mitchell to 12 months' confinement, with loss of pay and dishonorable discharge. Admiral Wyman reduced this to three months. "In consideration of the recommendation to clemency, signed by all the members of the court, in the case of Edward C. Jones, ordinary seaman, second class, and of the views of the revising authority, as expressed in the endorsement of his action on the record, in the case of Henry Mitchell, ordinary seaman, the unexecuted portions of the sentences in these cases are remitted, and Edward C. Jones and Henry Mitchell will be released from confinement and restored to duty."

WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

John White, seaman, tried on board the Yantic for the same offence by a court of which Capt. Richard W. Meade, U. S. N., was president, is sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Cob Dock, New York Navy-yard, loss of pay, and dishonorable discharge.

Henry M. Pascal, O. S. (apprentice), was found guilty of theft by a court convened on board the U. S. flagship Tennessee, and of which Lieut. Comdr. Edw. L. Amory, U. S. N., was president. His sentence is nine months' imprisonment in the Cob Dock, New York Navy-yard, loss of pay, and dishonorable discharge. Wm. Padich, O. S., second class (apprentice), found guilty by the same court of "absence without leave," is sentenced to confinement in the same place for one year, loss of pay, and dishonorable discharge.

Geo. M. Shepherd, seaman, was acquitted by a court which convened at the Navy-yard, New York, May 5, 1882, and of which Capt. Daniel L. Braine, U. S. N., is president. Charge, "Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 4th Article for the government of the Navy." The proceedings, finding, and acquittal are approved, and he will be released from confinement and restored to duty.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE Naval Institute met May 18, Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, presiding. Lieut. E. W. Very, U. S. N., read a paper on "High Powdered Guns," giving a description of the proposed new steel 6-inch guns for the Navy.

In a month it is expected that the new Naval gun selected by the Naval Board will be ready for trial at the experimental battery, opposite Annapolis.

The promenade concerts by the Naval Academy band was held at the Academy Saturday evening, and attracted many promenaders. The concert will be repeated this Saturday. It is the first of a series.

A card party was held recently at the residence of Lieut. Eaton, and Saturday evening of last week Lieut. Rush gave a farewell dinner to his friends, including naval officers and their ladies and civilians. As already stated in the JOURNAL, Lieut. Rush expects to be ordered away shortly on sea service. During his absence his family will remain North, and visit the different watering places in summer season.

The Naval Cadets defeated a nine from the Deaf Mute Asylum of Washington, D. C., in a match game of base ball at the Naval Academy, Saturday. The score stood: Cadets, 13 runs; Mutes, 11.

Prof. A. A. Michelson, formerly master in the U. S. Navy, has accepted a professorship in the Case Scientific University of Cleveland. Mr. Michelson is well known here, personally, and, among scientific men, by his invention of a new system for determining the velocity of light.

Daily dress parade is now held at the Academy. Preparation is being made for the yearly inspection of the Institution by the Board of Visitors, which com-

mences a week from to-day. The examination of cadet midshipmen begins on the 12th of June, and for cadet engineers Sept. 15. During the past year the improvements at the Academy have been numerous, and the indications are that others will follow shortly. The improvements embrace a new armory, a natatorium, a bakery, a laundry and officers' quarters.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)

#### BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Ericsson's torpedo boat Destroyer arrived at the yard a few days ago. Nothing definite has been decided as to what will be done with her.

Corteno's Brighton Beach Band gave a complimentary concert to Commodore Upshur on Tuesday afternoon, from 2 to 4, on the lawn in front of the commandant's house.

Capt. R. L. Meade and 1st Lieut. F. D. Webster, U. S. M. C., have been ordered to report to the President of the Court now in session at this yard for trial. Both of these officers are attached to the Marine Bks. of this yard, and a court of inquiry was ordered to investigate certain troubles existing between them about a month ago. The report of the court was sent to the Secretary of the Navy, and he ordered both officers to be placed under arrest and to be tried by Court-martial. Capt. Meade's case will come before the court first, to be followed by Lieut. Webster's.

Gen. Hancock and several of his staff were paying social visits at the yard on Monday.

Dr. Siegfried, formerly on duty at the Naval Hospital, was calling on his friends at the yard the early part of the week.

The following changes among the officers of the station have taken place during the week: Reported—Surgeon Edward Kershner for special duty and Asst. Surgeon A. H. Russell for temporary duty at the hospital. Detached—Surgeon G. R. Brush, from the Colorado, and ordered to the Vandalia; Ensign DeWitt Coffman, from the Colorado, and ordered to report to the Fish Commissioners for special duty; Comdr. Schoonmaker, from Court-martial duty, and placed on waiting orders.

P. A. Engineer C. J. MacConnell, of the Steam Engineering Department, has received orders to hold himself in readiness for sea service. It is thought that he will be ordered to the Hartford.

The special committee recently appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce to report upon the advisability of removing or abolishing the Brooklyn Navy-yard has concluded its investigations, and will present an elaborate report at the next meeting of the Chamber. The committee consists of Messrs. Gustav Schwab, James S. T. Stranahan, Franklin Edson, William H. Webb and James W. Pinchot. They have given the subject careful consideration, visiting the Navy-yard in a body, interviewing Commodore Upshur, the commandant, and receiving the carefully prepared plans of Lieut.-Commander Goringe, in addition to which they had access to official data of importance. It is stated that the result of these investigations as declared in the forthcoming report is that the committee is impressed with the necessity not only of the retention and continued support of the yard, but the report will recommend that Congress make liberal appropriations for improvements, the assertion being made that a different policy will tend not only to the hurt of the city, but be a national misfortune. Efforts have been made to influence the committee in favor of the removal of the yard to New London, Conn. Other influences in favor of removal from Brooklyn have come from "interested politicians." Neither of these matters will be discussed at much length in the report. The advocates of removal to New London have issued a circular setting forth the merits of that site, calling attention to the fact that in the past the New York Chamber of Commerce has twice indorsed it.

The committee will say nothing in the report reflecting upon the New London site or withdraw this indorsement. But taking the broad ground that the Brooklyn Navy-yard should not be removed at all, they avoid the necessity of discussing any other favorable sites wherever situated. The report, however, will assert positively that the Brooklyn site is incomparable in every important respect. It has two miles of available water front and its building surface is sufficient to admit of the construction of many ships at once. In the Wallabout there is room sufficient to moor all the vessels of the largest navy of the world, and beyond any demands likely to be made for accommodation by our own ships. The value of the yard has been estimated at from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The committee has been convinced that if it were thrown upon the market \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 could hardly be realized. Against these figures the committee has reason to believe that an equally good site elsewhere could not be obtained except at an extortionate price, and between the receipts for the present yard and expenditures for a new location, the difference would amount to several millions of dollars against the Government. The committee will emphasize the claim that it is absolutely necessary that the Brooklyn yard shall be maintained to serve as a source of supply in the case of an attack upon New York and vicinity by a foreign foe, an event which is declared to be most probable should war at any time arise. It is stated that among the improvements to be recommended by the committee are the construction of new dry docks, the laying out of new dock yards, the establishment of iron rolling works, and the erection of such machinery as is necessary to properly and rapidly construct iron vessels of the best class.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

Boston, May 24, 1882.

Capt. R. Chandler has returned from his trip to Washington.

Gen. Robert Smalls, of South Carolina, visited the Yard May 18th.

Asst. Engineer J. L. Gow has reported for duty on the Hartford.

Capt. J. H. Higbee, U. S. M. C., has gone to the Navy-yard at Brooklyn for temporary duty on a court-martial.

The U. S. Survey schooner Eagle, Capt. Colby, which has been laying at the Yard during the past few months, has been ordered to make some surveys in the Kennebec river.

The Shenandoah arrived at the Yard on the 21st inst., and will go out of commission the last of this week. She will undergo repairs here.

Passed Asst. Eng. John A. Tobin has gone to Washington for duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Surgeon J. S. Knight, U. S. N., doctor of the Yard, is away on leave.

Privates J. McManus and A. J. Ryan, U. S. M. C., after serving six and three months, respectively, imprisonment at the barracks, have been dishonorably discharged, and Pvt. Henry Smith is discharged for physical unfitness.

The Tallapoosa arrived here May 20, with equipment stores for this station. She sailed yesterday, having on board a number of apprentices for the receiving ship Wabash, to be taken to Newport, R. I.



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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give  
the matter our immediate attention.

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OWING to an inadvertence, the official score of Bat-  
tery K, 3d U. S. Artillery, winning the "Nevada Tro-  
phy," was not transmitted at the time to the original  
donors, 1st Nevada State Militia, but this week Adjt.  
Gen. Drum duly forwarded it saying: "It was not under-  
stood here that this was desired, but it affords me great  
pleasure to now transmit an official copy of the score of  
Battery K, 3d Artillery, by which battery the trophy  
was won, and of the General Order announcing the re-  
sult of the competition."

From reports which have reached us during the past  
week we learn that the Army as a whole is generally  
well satisfied with the new rifle practice orders 52, 53  
and incidentally 54, and the distribution of the prizes  
earned in 1881 has also added to the general satisfaction.  
But our Army riflemen most of them still hanker after  
Creedmoor, for there are more incentives to competition  
than within their own body. All that has been done so  
far is well. Were Creedmoor added to the list, but  
little in the way of improvement would remain to be  
desired.

## ATLANTA.

The famous march of Sherman from Chattanooga  
through Atlanta to Savannah will always be attractive  
to military students on account of its excellent study of  
the movement of a great Army, in spite of the resis-  
tance of a powerful adversary, over prodigiously long  
lines. During its first stage it achieved extraordinary  
success in keeping open railroad communication to a far  
distant base; in its second and concluding stage it  
formed a memorable example of the movable column.  
The national importance of the first half of the cam-  
paign, namely, that which ended in the severe repulse  
of the Confederate army and the capture of Atlanta, is  
beyond question. Gen. Grant declared, with his  
accustomed hearty praise for successful subordinates,  
that Sherman "had accomplished the most gigantic  
undertaking given to any general in the war;" and it  
certainly summed up as a brilliant success, despite the  
disappointment felt at the outset, when Gen. Johnston  
succeeded in retreating, with less loss than he inflicted,  
across the Oostanaula.

This early portion of the great Georgia campaign of  
1864 is described by Gen. Cox in the ninth volume\* (the  
eighth being for the present not issued), of the series of  
War Campaigns published by the Messrs. Scribner. Of  
course Gen. Sherman's "Memoirs" have already covered  
the same ground; but in those admirable volumes the  
campaign is treated in a broad and sweeping manner,  
though illustrated, it is true, by some expressive details  
that tell a long story in a sentence. Gen. Cox's work,  
being special, has space enough to review the particu-  
lars of the manoeuvres and the engagements.

The volume opens with a rapid review of the move-  
ments preliminary to the campaign, and particularly  
those in East Tennessee under Burnside, which had  
been but lightly touched in Gen. Cist's volume in this  
series. A little word picture here gives a suggestion  
which, we think, might be worth the while of some  
great painter to transfer to canvas. Big Creek Gap,  
in the Cumberland Mountains, he says, "is  
a fair type of the wild barriers through which the little  
army forced its way. At the principal ascent of the  
mountain the teams of two or three guns had to be  
hitched to a single cannon to pull up to the summit,  
and even then were aided by soldiers at every wheel;  
but when the summit was reached, a glorious panorama  
opened to the East. The circling mountains made a  
vast amphitheatre into which the head of column looked  
down, whilst directly in front, the rocky strata, up-  
heaved till they stood vertically on edge, were broken  
by a gap as regular as the proscenium of a stage.  
Through this dashed the blue stream which gives name  
to the pass, and beyond, the beautiful valley of the  
Clinch and Holston Rivers was seen, backed in the dis-  
tance by the peaks of the Great Smoky Mountains."

Another interesting bit of description relates to the  
privations of the siege of Knoxville. "It is literally  
true," says Gen. Cox, "that it was the custom of com-  
missaries to drive the cattle over a little ditch in the  
field where they were corralled, and those only were  
killed which could not get over, their weakness proving  
that it would not do to keep them longer, whilst the  
others might still last for future use. Indian corn was  
ground up, cobs and all, for bread." But though "the  
half-naked soldiers hovered around their camp fires,  
some without coats, some without pantaloons, some  
with tattered blankets tied like petticoats to their  
waists," they were cheery, and many a regiment  
"veteranized" on the spot, or re-enlisted for another  
term of three years.

Nothing was more remarkable, during the series of  
flanking operations which forced Johnston back from  
Dalton to Dallas, than the method in which the line of  
supply was kept up. "The railway repairs of the  
Army," says Gen. Cox, "were under the management  
of Colonel Wright, a civil engineer, with a corps of two  
thousand men. The efficiency and skill of this branch  
of the service was beyond praise. The ordinary wooden  
bridges of the railway were reconstructed, where de-  
stroyed, of a standard pattern of truss, of which the  
parts were interchangeable, and the prepared timbers  
were kept in stock at safe points in the rear. By this  
means a bridge could be renewed as if by magic, and  
perhaps nothing produced more moral effect upon the  
enemy than hearing the whistle of the locomotives in  
rear of our lines within a few hours after they had re-  
ceived reports that the railway had been broken so  
thoroughly as to cause us great delays. But the triumph  
of energy and mechanical skill came when, as at the  
Chattahoochee, great trestle bridges, hundreds of feet  
long, and near a hundred high, were flung across a  
chasm with as little delay or trouble as an ordinary

\* Campaigns of the Civil War.—IX. Atlanta. By Jacob  
D. Cox, LL.D., late Major-General commanding 23d Army  
Corps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.



pioneer corps would make in bridging a petty stream. The construction corps and the railway transportation department, under Colonel Anderson, worked in complete accord, and at no time during the campaign was there the slightest anxiety about supplies, whilst a reduction of the ration was very rare."

The success of the military telegraph and the map working system established by Gen. Sherman, are also described by Gen. Cox: "Each division commander was ordered to detail a competent officer as acting topographer, reporting to the engineers at corps and Army headquarters. It was the duty of these officers to make an itinerary of every march, to sketch all roads and streams, hills and valleys, woods and open land; to collect from citizens and negroes all possible information as to distances, names of residents and the like; to accompany reconnoitring parties and extend their topographical knowledge with diligence and enterprise. They were furnished with a few portable instruments, always carried on their persons. The information thus obtained was consolidated and connected; improved sketch maps of the vicinity of the Army were thus made, and by a simple photographic process they were multiplied and distributed to the proper officers of the command. New editions were issued from time to time, with bulletins giving newly discovered information, and thus the effort was made to supply the Army with the knowledge vital to its success." Such descriptions as these, which it is true, are not unfamiliar, but need to be repeated, in any standard account of the Atlanta campaign to show how largely it was a matter of details.

Gen. Cox speaks at length of the experience acquired by our troops in this campaign as to the futility of attacks in massed columns. He says that the custom of field intrenchments destroyed this old system, and that the actions around Marietta were the last series in which it was ever adopted by the Western Army.

The attack of Hooker at New Hope Church, and this of Howard at Picketts Mill were both made in column of brigades or demi-brigades. The result in both cases demonstrated that in a difficult and wooded country, and especially against intrenched lines, the column had little, if any advantage over a single line of equal front. It could not charge with the *ensemble* which could give it momentum, and its depth was therefore a disadvantage, since it exposed masses of men to fire who were wholly unable to fire in return. Since the office of breastworks is to give the defence an advantage by holding the assailant under fire from which the defenders are covered, the relative strength of the two is so changed that it is within bounds to say that such works as were constantly built by the contending forces in Georgia made one man in the trench fully equal to three or four in the assault. Each party learned to act upon this, and in all the latter operations of the campaign the commanders held their troops responsible for making it practically good. The boasts, on either side, that a brigade or division repulsed three or four that attacked it, must always be read with this understanding: The troops in the works would be proven to be inferior to their assailants if they did not repulse a force several times greater than their own." This last, by the way, is an original, and, we think, very striking way of looking at a matter which has often been the subject of remark. The boasts of each side, but particularly of the Southern, that it was able to whip three or four times its weight of the other side, "and had done it, too," have always been disgusting, making one think that we are a nation of braggarts. Probably even in this respect we should not compare unfavorably with most other nations. But the key furnished by General Cox is a good one to help our self-respect as a people. Undoubtedly it is true that companies have repulsed regiments, and regiments brigades, and brigades divisions or corps, in the Civil War, and, as he points out, by virtue of the great advantage of the field intrenchments. The practical method of throwing up these temporary works was as follows:

The skirmish line was kept in front, the rest stacked arms a few paces in rear of the intended place for the breastwork, intrenching tools were taken from wagons that accompanied the ammunition train, or were carried by the troops in the movement, and each company was ordered to cover its own front. Trees were felled and trimmed, and the logs, often two feet thick, rolled into the line. The timber revetment was usually four feet high, and the earth thrown from the ditch in front varied in thickness according to the exposure. When likely to be subjected to artillery fire it was from ten to thirteen feet thick at base, and three feet less on the upper line of the parapet. Skids or poles, resting on the top of the revetment at right angles to it, sustained a head-log, a horizontal logpole for firing under it being about three inches wide. The skids, when left in place, served to prevent the head-log from falling upon the men in the line if it were knocked off by a cannon-ball. The timber in front was then slashed so as to fall outward, making an entanglement which was too heavy for removal, and which utterly broke the formation of any line attempting to pass it. Indeed, it would be only painfully and slowly that single men could clamber through it. As the troops became fa-

miliar with the work, they were able to cover themselves with an intrenchment of this kind within an hour from the time they stacked arms.

General Cox says that foreign officers, visiting the Army, often expressed their amazement at seeing the troops of the line doing instantly and without engineering assistance, what was elsewhere done by a corps of sappers under direction of the scientific staff.

General Sherman's crossing of the Chattahoochee, after the unsuccessful assault on Kennesaw, is one of the prominent features of this campaign. How great a surprise it was is indicated by a fact recorded by Gen. Cox. "In the deserted camp of the outposts, in which even the half-cooked supper was left an unfinished letter from one of the Confederate soldiers to his wife was found. In it he calms her fears for his safety, saying that he was now almost as free from peril as if he were at home on his plantation; that the solitude about them was rarely broken, even by the appearance of a single horseman on the opposite side of the river. But the incomplete sentence was broken by the apparition of the crowded boats and the hostile line of infantry on the river bank, and the letter, by war's strange fortune, reached other eyes than those for which it was written."

The change of command by which Hood was substituted for Johnston, is spoken of by Gen. Cox as an enormous Confederate mistake, but it was solely "the error of the Richmond government" says Gen. Cox, "and Hood, though he had been freely critical of Johnston's cautious strategy, seems to have been sincerely reluctant to take the command under the implied conditions," i. e. of aggression. His three attacks almost wrecked his army, and only precipitated the end of the campaign. Still, Gen. Cox praises Hood for the audacious flank attack he had previously made at Marietta, declaring it to be a soldierly though unsuccessful performance. He also praises Hood's conduct after the fall of Atlanta, in raiding on Sherman's communications, as being active and enterprising. On the other hand, Gen. Cox defends Gen. Hardee from the criticisms made upon him by Gen. Hood, imputing to him the blame for the failure of his great attack of June 22, which cost him 10,000 men. Gen. Cox says:

Hood afterward complained of Hardee's movement as made too slowly and not far enough to the east, and his attack was not vigorous enough. The facts do not justify the complaint. The route actually travelled was fifteen miles for the head column, or more than seven hours ordinary marching. The night and the passing of cavalry made this slower and more difficult. After forming and moving through thickets and over broken country for two miles, where, as he said, it was often impossible to see ten paces in advance, upon dressing his lines for the attack, his extreme left just overlapped the left of Blair's corps, his alignment being at an angle of forty-five degrees to Blair's and in the rear of it. The movement of blocks upon a map could hardly be more exact, and to those who were accustomed to march through that difficult country, the precision of it is marvelous. Hardee did not know of the presence of Dodge's corps till he struck it, but even so he outflanked it also on right and left, and could not have wished for a change in his line if he had known in advance exactly where it stood. The attack was to the full as vigorous and persistent as Hood's own in front of Marietta on the 22d of June, and and it was made as early as could have been expected. The subordinate general's work, viewed as a piece of military maneuvering, will excite more admiration among students of the art the more it is examined. The causes of its defeat have been already stated.

#### THE NAVAL WAR OF 1812.

SEVENTY years have passed since our young American Navy, repeating the scriptural story of David and the Philistine, took up the gauntlet of the foremost naval power on the globe, and came out of the conflict wearing its laurels. Differing as naval combats do, from age to age, in consequence of the changes wrought by shipbuilding science and by new inventions in ordnance, there must nevertheless always be something to learn from any great victory or any series of victorious naval campaigns. If we go back to Greece and Rome, even their triremes will teach a lesson as to the value of rams; and coming down through the ages we get equally clear lessons as to the value of discipline, concentration, speed, and so on, so that it may be said with truth, that no real element of any naval victory, however ancient, has absolutely lost its practical pertinence to our own times. But when we look back to the last war with Great Britain, of whose actors some are still among the living, and when we follow its record from point to point as presented by Mr. Roosevelt in his recent book,\* we cannot fail to be struck with its very direct instructions and warnings to the American Navy of to-day.

Not less important than the question of armor which has come up within the past quarter of a century are some others which were already existing. If the War of 1812 teaches anything, it is that the two most important mechanical elements entering into the victories

gained by our vessels were speed and superior weight of battery. The whole history of the war shows that in most cases the greater speed of the American vessels, coupled with the splendid seamanship then at their command, enabled them to choose their own positions in the manœuvres which distinguished that wonderful series of combats in which our ships were in the large majority of cases victorious. It shows also that even where the British ships were larger, and carried more guns in their broadside, the American vessels often had the heavier pieces. The present system of few but powerful guns was really taught by our American Navy of 1812.

The lesson is peculiarly important now that we have a new Navy to construct. Were the money for this purpose unlimited, we could experiment freely with it; but as there will be little money appropriated, the practical lesson for 1882 is simply the one taught by 1812—greater speed than any at the command of every other naval power, and, if possible, greater gun-power. If this last requirement is out of our reach, the former, at all events, should not be. If we have that single redeeming strength, the fastest war-ships in the world, no matter how few they be, we shall still be among its foremost and most formidable naval powers. The swiftest cruisers on the globe will always be a terror even to the nation that has the thickest armor on its ships and the heaviest armaments.

The work of Mr. Roosevelt is exceedingly interesting. Its easy command of material enables the historical narrative and the comments to be interwoven without the slightest sense of dry statistics on the one hand or of superficiality on the other. The spirit of simple seeking for the truth, in which the author approaches each phase of the subject, is admirable; and from the first he secures the reader's confidence. There is so much broad reasoning and excellent historical perspective in the book that no reader, no matter how well informed on the individual facts of this War of 1812, can fail to profit by its perusal.

In accounting for our great success in the battles he describes, Mr. Roosevelt traces it to putting "sailors even better than the Dutch" on ships even finer than those of France and Spain. But he imputes the superiority of the American sailors at that time over the British purely to their training, and not to the nature of the men. This point he illustrates in a masterly manner, showing that for every Hull, Lawrence, Allen, Perry, Stewart, McDonough, O'Brien, Jones, Tattnall, on one side, there is an officer of the same name and very likely of the same blood, on the other; but where the difference came was in the magnificent class of American merchant sailors and fishermen of that day, who, when war broke out, manned our Navy. Yet, after all, he concludes, "when the British had been trained for a few years by such commanders as Broke and Manners, it was impossible to surpass them, and it needed our best men to equal them." He declares that "in point of courage there was no difference whatever," but the American Navy had the advantage over the British of being purely volunteer, there being no impressment. Mr. Roosevelt effectually disposes of the statement made by nearly all British naval historians, in accounting for their defeats, that the American crews were largely composed of British seamen. The statement could not carry the inference which is intended, in any case, because it would be just as suggestive that in the majority of instances ships manned by American and British sailors mixed conquered those manned by British sailors only; but the statement itself is one made at hazard, and erroneously, by those who, like Brenton and Marshall, as our author says, "really think a British captain cannot be beaten, except by some kind of distorted special providence." Mr. Roosevelt takes up the American war-vessels one by one, and shows just what the nationalities of the seamen were. And the strange fact is brought out that while not a man on the victorious *Wasp* and *Constitution* was British, ten per cent., the very highest proportion of the seamen on the beaten and captured *Chesapeake*, were British. And Mr. Roosevelt, by the way, finds sufficient explanation of the *Chesapeake's* defeat, in the fact that most of her old crew left her while she was being fitted out at Boston, through anger at her ill luck, and at not getting their due share of prize money, so that an untrained crew, including 40 British and several Portuguese sailors, were taken on board. The average of British seamen in our ships was one-twentieth.

With like care, Mr. Roosevelt takes up all the other lessons of the war, one by one, interweaving them with his narration. Thus it is conclusively shown that one of the chief sources of American superiority in training was skill in gunnery. This is illustrated again and again, in action after action; and lest there should be any doubt about it

\* The Naval War of 1812; or, the History of the United States Navy during the Last War with Great Britain. By Theodore Roosevelt. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 and 29 West 23d street. 1882.



we may call to witness James's standard "Naval History of Great Britain," which, bitterly and unscrupulously partisan as it is, declares that "there was another point in which the generality of British crews, as compared with any one American crew, were miserably deficient; that is, skill in the art of gunnery. While the American seamen were constantly firing at marks, the British seamen, except in particular cases, scarcely did so once in a year." Now what is it but history repeating itself, when half a century later we find the Anglo-Confederate *Alabama*, with her crew of men mostly British, and supplied with gunners from H. B. M. training ship *Excellent*, beaten and sunk by our American built and manned *Kearsarge*, every one of whose shots told, till the British craft was riddled and hulled, and sent by superior gunnery to the bottom of the sea?

Mr. Roosevelt says that "during the six weeks the *Jana* was at sea her men had fired but six broadsides, of blank cartridges; during the first five weeks the *Constitution* cruised, her crew were incessantly practised at firing with blank cartridges and also at a target." This point is proved by extracts from the logs of the *Constitution*; and those of the *Hornet* and other vessels tell a similar story. Again, "the British sailors were helpless when the wreck fell over their guns, when the Americans would have cut it away in a jiffy." All the way through, in short, the author finds facts to be accounted for, and he accounts for them on common sense ground. When the English authorities find the explanation in a queer run of luck, there is nothing to be learned; when Mr. Roosevelt shows how special training and organization operated, we not only get the real clue to the matter, but have learned something of use for the present day. How superior weight of metal in the opposing batteries and superior speed operated to help the American vessels, we have already indicated; but the reader of Mr. Roosevelt's volume will find the figures all there in support of these facts.

We cannot, in conclusion, avoid the expression of the hope that Mr. Roosevelt may continue his contributions to the history of our Navy, taking up events subsequent to the war of 1812-1815, and including the war of the Rebellion.

It is touching to see the interest shown by the New York *Sun* in the individual members of the Army of which it expresses so poor an opinion as a whole. Possibly the difficulty of devoting so much conscientious attention to each individual of so large a constituency may explain its desire to reduce the number to ten thousand. This week the *Sun* devotes itself to the labor question, which is discussed by one of our correspondents this week in quite a different spirit. The *Sun* has interviewed a "brawny, clear-eyed, muscular soldier" at Fort Hamilton, who evidently has made a life study of military law and regulation, for he talks as glibly of the Articles of War, Regulations of 1881, not forgetting the amendments, etc., as if he were a general service clerk of ten or fifteen years' standing. He is quoted as saying: "A couple of days ago I went to town to bring back one shad to the family of a lieutenant. How does that strike you? A United States soldier paid by the Government for carrying a shad. Now, the Book of Regulations of 1881, containing Articles of War, Revised Statutes, etc., which is the acknowledged and only standard, says in section 1239 of the Revised Statutes: 'No officer shall use an enlisted man as a servant in any case whatever.' Besides, paragraph 910 of the Regulations of 1863 and 1881 admonishes commanding officers that fitness for military service by instruction and discipline is the only object for which a soldier shall be set at work except in extraordinary cases, which shall be speedily reported to the War Department." The officers at the post were also interviewed and the reporter departed pleased, at least that he had material for a soulstirring item, although the long bow had to be considerably stretched in its preparation. It was clearly an unjustifiable aggravation to send to town for "one shad," "a brawny, clear-eyed, muscular soldier" who might easily have transported a whole quintal of fish.

In the first of a series of articles on "The Principal Questions Concerning Modern Arms," which General Tchebisheff is contributing to the journal of the Russian General Staff, *Rossi Invalide*, he lays it down as a rule that "all secrecy with regard to the experimenters and introduction of new weapons is an undoubted evil, and that if any success is to be expected to attend any innovation, every effort should be made to secure the unbiassed opinion of the greatest possible number upon it." The General quotes the case of the chassepot and the mitrailleuse in the French Army, to prove that where weapons are hoarded up secretly, or only

sparingly employed, from motives of secrecy, up to the time of their final use, there is every chance that they will fail to realise the expectations of the Government to which they belong. What is gained by keeping new inventions a secret from the enemy is more than balanced by the unskillfulness of the Army using them when it takes the field. Beyond this, General Tchebisheff affirms it to be a matter of fact that there are no real army secrets in Europe nowadays. What a Power keeps secret and confides to only a few of its own subjects is usually well known to the other Powers. For this reason, therefore, the General affirms that an inferior weapon, in which every soldier is skilful, is better than a superior one only distributed to the Army on the outbreak of war. This leads him to the conclusion that nothing should be done to keep innovations in arms a secret; and that instead of making them known only to a small professional circle they should be freely displayed to every soldier, in order to perfect them by providing that inventive genius which is more commonly diffused among individuals than is generally believed. This is respectfully commended to the attention of Gen. Abbot and the corps of torpedo experts under his instruction at Willet's Point. Coventry Patmore tells that "tis in religion as in love: what's worth the telling can't be told." Gen. Tchebisheff it is evident does not agree with Gen. Abbot in thinking that this is equally true of war.

Recent excavations in the baths of Caracalla at Rome have, as we have before stated, furnished evidence of apparently a conclusive character in favor of those archaeologists who have expressed the opinion that "the sanctuary and home of art and piety, Pantheon, pride of Rome," was planned and built to serve no other purpose than that of the Laconicum or hot air bathroom of the Thermæ of Agrippa, which adjoins it. The Pantheon is 141 ft. 7 in. in diameter, internal measurement; the Caracalla Laconicum is 125 ft. or only 17 ft. 7 in. less, while its dome is at a much loftier elevation. In the interior of the Pantheon there are seven large recesses. The largest, apse-like in form, facing the door, measures 31 ft. in diameter; the other six, four of which are rectangular and two semi-circular, measuring 28 ft. by 13 ft. It was supposed that these were designed to hold the statues of the divinities, that opposite the door being made of larger size out of regard to the higher dignity of almighty Jove. But the circular hot air bath room of the baths of Caracalla has also seven recesses placed in exactly the same situations as those in the Pantheon with the remarkable difference in detail that the largest of the seven, facing the door, is really an apse, such as might have been destined for the statue of the greatest of the gods. It measures no less than 34 ft. across what may be called the diameter. Excavations are also being carried on to locate the landmarks of the ancient Roman forum and the old Via Sacra is described as at this moment one of the busiest of streets, 40 carts, 100 horses, a gang of navvies being at work removing an accumulation of 15,000 cubic feet of deposit, as a beginning. The work excites the most intense interest, and the Scari is the rendezvous each afternoon of the archaeological notables and scholars of the day. The remains of the Regia, in which Julius Cæsar dwelt as Pontifex Maximus, are being brought to light after an entombment of eighteen centuries. What Rome has lost in her reverence for Christian antiquity by her transfer to Italy, she seems to have gained in her newly awakened interest in the still more ancient pagan remains which lie at her door, or rather under her very feet.

A DESPATCH from Washington says: "The House Committee on Naval Affairs has decided to report adversely the bill appropriating \$100,000 for a new Arctic exploration expedition, with Master Lucien Young, U. S. N., as its commander. Master Young says he means to go anyhow." This being the case we commend to the attention of Master Young the plan of J. Palmarts, a member of the Belgian Geographical Society, who is now in the United States. His theory is that the Polar Seas are solid on the surface only, and as that part of the floating ice beneath the water is six times as thick as that which is seen above the surface, he argues that as the highest iceberg yet seen was not over three hundred feet in height, the greatest depth to which he would have to descend in order to clear the floating ice would be eighteen hundred feet. His plan is to construct an iron vessel after the model of that furnished by an Italian named Toselli. The vessel will be composed of steel, thirty feet in length, eight feet in diameter, and weigh seven thousand pounds, or about 4 1-6 tons. The craft will be shaped somewhat like a cigar, tapering in front and having an hemispherical stern. She will be propelled by a screw, the

motor of which will be furnished by a Froment electromagnetic apparatus, requiring but a small crew, three men all told. The supply of oxygen will be obtained by the decomposition of water, and the carbonic acid gas will be consumed by means of caustic potash. With Master Young and Mr. Palmarts only one other man is required, and he can no doubt be obtained. Perhaps Prof. Tyndall would offer. Mr. C. W. Siemens says of him: "Dr. Tyndall is not only one of the most prominent men of science, but has gained fame also in the Alps and elsewhere for his power of physical endurance, of which his letter under acknowledgment furnishes another striking proof in that he was able to hold his breath for nearly 90 seconds, whereas 60 seconds is the utmost coral fishers are said to be able to endure without inhalation."

In 1881 in the British army 11,585 cavalry, or 3,530 more than in the previous year, were exercised in musketry. The percentage of those qualified as marksmen increased from 3.99 to 6.15. Of the infantry, 87,923 went through a trained soldier's course, an increase of 12,224, the average improvement at the several distances being 4.09 per man. The percentage of marksmen has increased from 15.60 to 17.94. The total amount awarded in prizes for good shooting and for skill in judging distance in the cavalry and infantry for the year was £18,858, the increase of £2,828 10s. being principally due to the greater number (15,692) who have qualified as marksmen. Extra attention is to be devoted to musketry practice in the French army. Each man is to fire 120 rounds of ball cartridge; and this practice is to be completed by a system of firing which will interest the soldier, while increasing his skill. The men after their musketry instruction will fire at lay figures, representing men in various positions, standing up, kneeling, and lying down. The best shots will fire at movable targets representing men on the march, sometimes hidden from sight, and suddenly making their appearance, 50,000 rounds of ball cartridge to be served out to such regiments as possess a practice-ground of sufficient extent to permit of firing at long ranges. Great attention is being paid to the artillery, as well as to the infantry, and "the two branches have arrived at curious results," says the French writer, who reports these facts: "The artillery proves by experience that the fire of its guns is sufficiently efficacious to prevent the infantry from facing it on open ground; and on its side, the infantry proves that within 2,000 metres it can in no time place all the men and animals of a battery hors de combat."

THE English Channel Tunnel begins to assume the shape of a practical undertaking. Successful experiments have been made with an apparatus by which it is proposed to excavate the grey chalk by hydraulic power. Water is introduced from the sea by a pipe of moderate size, and a return current carries with it, and empties into the sea, the chalk, which is first reduced to the consistency of cream by revolving in a plain cylindrical drum. Thus, it is expected that the water sent down the shaft under considerable pressure will not only effect the work of excavation, but, after its power had been exhausted, will dissolve the debris and float it away out of the tunnel to the surface. The alarmists, who are opposing the tunnel on military grounds, have received a reinforcement in an elaborate article in the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, the organ of the German General Staff. Supposing, the writer says, all necessary precautions were taken to blow up or flood the tunnel at the moment of danger, where is the guarantee that at the given moment the machinery to this end would not turn out to have been rendered by corrupt hands, or otherwise, useless? He exemplifies his meaning by pointing out that vessels with watertight compartments are sometimes sunk, owing simply to the confusion or mistakes of their crews, and recalls the fact that though all the Vosges tunnels were mined for explosion during the war of 1870, the French omitted from some cause or other to apply the spark to any single one, and thus the victorious advance of the Germans was greatly facilitated. The military objections to the submarine railway will only lose their force and application when England adapts her army system to that of the Continent. But years must elapse before that could be effected, and meanwhile the tunnel might become to England what the wooden horse was to Troy. With the present swarming intercourse between France and England, nothing could, he thinks, "be easier than to seize the Dover end of the tunnel by a coup de main, and as for the rapid debarkation of French troops, look at the way in which Napoleon gained a footing in Egypt in 1805." The writer adduces various other plausible reasons in support of his views,



and concludes by bidding England take well to heart the saying, "It is only strength which founds States, and strength which sustains them."

We occasionally receive enquiries as to the prosperity of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from friends who have continued with the paper for now nearly two-thirds of a generation. To these friendly enquiries the paper itself is the best answer. The constant growth of our advertising, which is apparent to all, is a testimony to the corresponding increase in the circulation and influence of the paper. None of this advertising is obtained by a departure from the sound rules for conducting business. We have a uniform rate of charges from which we do not vary, and the fact that our advertising has doubled within the past few years simply goes to show, not only that the paper grows in circulation and influence but that the circle of those who have discovered its value is constantly enlarging. Our readers have gained as much as we from this increase of advertising. For every additional page occupied with advertising we have added two to our reading matter, and where we formerly gave but 16 pages we now give never less than twenty-four pages, and every few weeks increase this, as we do this week, to twenty-eight pages. As the increase of prosperity has brought with it increase of income we can better afford to give twenty-four and twenty-eight pages than we could formerly afford to give sixteen. We simply state a fact when we say that there are few weekly papers published in this country that have a more solid foundation than this in experience, capital, and steady growth, as the result of a strict adherence to sound methods.

THE Brooklyn Eagle of May 7 has a good word to say in behalf of Mr. Crapo's bill to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Marine Service. It says: "The propriety of passing this bill will not be questioned by any one acquainted with the duties, dangers and general activity of this department. In time of war the revenue marine is not exempt from any of the perils that beset the Navy, and in time of peace it has almost unrelenting responsibilities of a hazardous kind to discharge, from which the more formidable arm of the Government is exempt. If it be right to pension any set of public servants, it is manifestly right to pension men so engaged. No reason can be assigned for keeping young blood near the top in the Army and Navy which does not apply here. The measure is now in the hands of the Committee on Commerce and will be reported upon favorably. It is to be hoped for the sake of a worthy body of gentlemen, no less than for the good of the department, that no obstacles will be interposed to its passage by this Congress."

THE Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations concluded a struggle over the Army bill on Friday of this week, and will report to the full committee on Monday morning next. They recommend the adoption of the 63 year retirement clause, amended to give the General and the Lieutenant General full pay and allowing all officers who have had forty years' consecutive service to be retired on their own application. It is thought that there will be opposition in the full committee, but this report will be practically adopted. A bitter fight is predicted when the bill reaches the Senate.

GEN. GODFREY WEITZEL, Lieut. Colonel of Engineers U. S. A., is chairman of the local committee which will entertain the Army of the Potomac when they visit Detroit, Mich., June 15th. Gen. Edward S. Bragg, M. C., will deliver the oration, and John Boyle O'Reilly, of the Boston Pilot, the poem. The headquarters of the society will be at the Russell House. Wednesday, June 14, will be devoted to the meeting of the society and the Army corps, and Thursday to a grand parade and review of troops, an excursion on the river and the banquet in the evening, winding up with the bidders meeting at midnight. Tickets to the banquet \$2.50.

THE nomination of Pay Inspector Joseph A. Smith, to be Chief of the Bureau of Provision and Clothing, will be sent to the Senate some time this week, and Rear-Admiral Robert H. Wyman will be appointed a member of the Lighthouse Board, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rear-Admiral Rodgers. The nomination of Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan to be Superintendent of the Naval Observatory will also probably be made this week.

THE following subscriptions to the Garfield Monumental fund have been received from the Army, Navy and military organizations since May 18: Co. B, 24th

Infantry, Cantonment, I. T., \$18; enlisted men at Angel Island, Cal., \$12.65; Co. C. 10th Infantry, Fort Mackinac, Mich., \$3.25; Navy officer, \$5; Commander Yates Sterling, \$2; P. A. Engineer W. H. Nauman, U. S. N., \$3; West Washington Zouaves, \$5; Co. K, 1st Connecticut National Guard, Hartford, Conn., \$10.

THE Army and Navy Gazette thinks that the Hythe system of musketry instruction is practically a failure. Referring to the experiences by the British in the recent contest with the Boers it says: "It is clear that the system hitherto followed has proved insufficient. Indeed, some people are of opinion that it has produced positively bad results, for it gave birth to a confidence which was not justified. The formal method of teaching hitherto followed has, in our opinion, done much good, as far as it went, for it embraced the elements of the art of shooting. The evil has been that the limits were too restrained, the system did not go far enough. What is needed in musketry is, that in addition to the time and ammunition expended as at present, much time and ammunition should be devoted to the art of firing under circumstances as closely as possible approximating those of actual war. It is absurd to suppose that under existing conditions our men can be made good 'field shots.' They fire at known ranges on perfectly level ground, at stationary objects of a shape resembling little that which would be the mark on active service. The ambition of all concerned being to obtain the greatest possible number of points for the company or regiment, the utmost care is taken to avoid bad weather and previous violent exertion; in short, anything likely to accelerate the circulation, shake the nerves, interfere with a clear view, or affect the course of the bullet. Every one of these conditions, however, is almost certain to be absent on the day of battle. Another great cause of the dearth of time for training our soldiers is that a large number of men are taken from their proper duties for extra-regimental work, such as servants, orderlies and clerks to staff and departmental officers, and for brigade and division guards, and fatigues. Not only are such men unable to go through, whilst thus employed, practical training for men, but they throw on their comrades a great deal of necessary regimental duty. The evil might be largely diminished by establishing a sort of staff corps, which should furnish firemen, military police, orderlies, clerks, and servants to staff and departmental officers. The men of such a corps should be, and the case of clerks, soldiers who would otherwise belong to the first-class reserve; and in the case of others, men who have completed at least fifteen years with the colors. The whole corps should be in addition to the present strength." This plan is substantially the same as that proposed by our correspondent, "F. G.," whose article, headed "By the Labor of Troops," appears elsewhere.

THE Secretary of War has given a good deal of attention this week to the report of the Heavy Ordnance Board which reached him from the Ordnance Department Saturday last. The report went to the President on Friday to be forwarded to Congress.

A LINE officer of the Navy will be in readiness to board the steamer Celtic upon her arrival at New York, and to offer to Lieut. Danenhower and his party any assistance they may require. Also, a medical officer will be at the steamer to convey the man Jack Cole to the Naval Hospital, if found necessary.

THE General Orders issued this week in regard to target practice for mounted troops makes the regulations in this respect complete for all arms of the service—cavalry, artillery and infantry.

CHIEF Naval Constructor T. D. Wilson, U. S. N., was to leave Washington May 26, to inspect the Navy-yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H.

THE Navy nominations, consequent upon the retirement of Rear-Admiral Patterson, published last week, were all confirmed this week.

MESSRS. HORSTMANN BROS. & Co., of Philadelphia, are giving much care to the improvement, in essential particulars, of the new regulation helmets, mounted and foot. They are making a very fine summer helmet, which has the advantage of being water-proof, and cloth also prepared so that any spots can be wiped off with a cloth, using simply clean water. Their field and line helmets, as well as summer helmets, are made of the best cork stock and all two-ply bodies. The field and line helmets are also water-proof, and all trimmings and mountings are of superior quality and finish. The helmet, unless well adapted to the head in every respect, is not a very comfortable thing to wear. The efforts of Messrs. Horstmann Bros. & Co. to reduce discomfort to the minimum will doubtless be appreciated as they deserve.

#### GEN. HOWARD AND THE SOLDIER.

"An Old Private," writing to the Belfast Journal, says:

I once sat on the picket-line at the Rappahannock with a large squad of soldiers who were members of different regiments and hailed from different States. General Howard was being discussed. Some of the soldiers, with much profanity, were abusing him. After many remarks had been made, one man, a tall, muscular fellow, hailing from Ohio, spoke: "Boys, I will tell you what I know of General Howard. Just before Chancellorsville my only brother, a mere boy, was sick and dying. We were together in a little tent. Jimmy knew that he must soon be mustered out, and one dark, stormy night I sat down by his side and took hold of his thin hands. He talked of home. He sent little messages of love to the old folks and the girls, gave me some good advice, but I saw he was uneasy. Something seemed to trouble him. After a while he told me he was sort of uneasy about the future. He kind of thought there was to be a general inspection over there, and he was not ready for it. He wanted some one to pray for him. I never took much stock in those things, but he looked so pitiful-like that I made up my mind that I would find some one to help the poor fellow prepare for the future. So through the rain and mud I ran. It was awful dark, but I soon found the chaplain's tent, but the chaplain was sick and not able to go out. What to do I didn't know. I never could go back to the poor boy alone. I happened to think of Howard. I had heard the officers laugh about his prayers, and without stopping to think what I was doing, I ran across the field half a mile to his headquarters. The guard had been removed, and I knocked at the door of the general's tent. When he came I blurted out my errand. He caught up his hat and hurried with me to my tent. Poor Jimmy was very low and breathing very hard, but he knew me, and when I told him who the general was his pale cheeks flushed with joy. Howard got down by the poor boy's side, and how he prayed! My own eyes were so dim that I could not see much for a few moments. When I did look, Jimmy had passed away. He had one hand on the general's shoulder, and there was a sweet smile on his face. Howard spoke lots of encouraging words to me before he left, and when Jimmy was buried General Howard came down to the grave, spoke a few words of sympathy and kindly shook my hand. Now, boys, you had better change the subject."

It is needless for me to write that there was no more abuse of Gen. Howard on that picket post.

THE BIRMINGHAM GUN TRADE.—At the annual meeting of the Birmingham Gun Trade the chairman congratulated the meeting upon the improvement in the trade. The increase in two years was more than 32 per cent., and it was rather singular that the trade of Liege, their rival, during the two years had also increased to the extent of 32 per cent. The number of guns proved in Birmingham last year was 616,000, and the number in Liege 589,000. In 1880 the number of guns for Africa proved in Liege was 21,900. Last year the number had increased to 88,600. That was an extraordinary increase. The revenue account of the Liege proof-house showed the money received for 1,038,083 proofs was £13,141, or 3.05d. as an average cost for each proof. In Birmingham 730,000 proofs were made at a cost of £9,000, or 3.5d. for each proof. The number of guns proved in Liege was 53,002, and the number of pistols 443,180. The number of gun proofs in Birmingham was 616,662, and the number of pistols only 113,712. The report was adopted.

THE construction of the barbette armor-clad ship Imperieuse is being pushed forward at Portsmouth with great vigor, and is considerably more advanced than the sister ship Warepite, which is being built at Chatham. Her 30-ton stem is in place, and the middle portion of the vessel is in frame, while the armor shelf is also in a forward condition. The Imperieuse is 315 ft. long between perpendiculars, 61 ft. broad, and will draw 24 ft. 6 in. forward and 25 ft. 6 in. aft. Her displacement is 7,300 tons, and her estimated speed is 16 knots, with 8,000 indicated horse-power. She is built of steel and her armor will be steel-faced. She will carry four 18-ton breech-loading guns in four separate barbettes, two of which are built across the middle line forward and aft, and the rest abreast of each other at the sides amidships. She will also carry six 6-inch guns on the broadside capable of penetrating twelve inches of armor. The extent of the armor is comparatively limited, the protection only covering 139 ft. of the side. There is really a citadel similar in some respects to that in the Inflexible, but with the important difference that it does not reach to the upper deck, but stops at the main deck. The armor on the sides of the citadel will be ten inches thick, that across the ends nine inches thick, that on the barbettes eight inches, while the armor protecting the pilot tower will be ten inches thick. The armored decks forward and aft will have a thickness of three inches. The whole of the guns will be of the new type, and the heavier ones will be fitted with hydraulic gear for working and loading them. The ship will be provided with torpedo tubes of the most approved pattern, the precise character being left for future consideration. The bunkers will hold 1,200 tons of coal. The Imperieuse will be brig rigged, and will carry a good spread of canvas. She will be a roomy ship, with abundance of accommodation for officers and men.

It took 16 tons of iron from the Amethyst and Shah to kill one man on the Huascar. An old rule in firing declares that a gun requires its weight in shot to kill one man. The largest British gun in this fight was the 12-ton.



## THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Another week of dullness in Congress is chronicled. The House has done absolutely nothing this week, either in the way of Army and Navy matters or outside legislation. The entire week has been spent in filibustering over a contested election case. The bill (S. 625) to amend section 1556 of the Revised Statutes giving longevity pay to certain officers of the Navy was reached on the calendar in the Senate on Monday, but after the bill and report had been read and the object of the reading explained the bill had to be laid aside as the morning hour had expired. It was again taken up on Tuesday and likewise laid over without prejudice. The Senate, however, is far ahead of the House with its business and can well afford to take its time with legislation now on the calendar.

The Senate on Wednesday passed the bill to pension all those who fought on the *Monitor* in its engagement with the *Merrimac*. Its consideration gave rise to a brief but interesting discussion. Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who very seldom speaks, was quite urgent for the passage of this bill, while, to the surprise of a great many, Senator Logan opposed it. The most interesting statement, however, was made by Senator Vest, who was formerly a Senator under the Confederate Government. The Senator said that while the fight between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* was an important one, and one which practically put both vessels *hors du combat*, still he thought that if anybody was to be pensioned, in the way suggested by this bill, it should be those who took part on the Union side in the two decisive battles of the war. These, he said, were Fort Donelson and Gettysburg. These were the Union victories which settled the fate of the Confederacy. Had the Union armies not won in both these fights it is altogether probable, he said, that the Confederacy would have been in existence to-day. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 24 to 23, being first amended by striking out the words "and if no widow is living, then to his executor or administrator," and inserting "and if no widow be living, then to his child or children, if living, and if no child or children be living, then to his executor or administrator, for the benefit of his heirs at law."

The Senate, May 24, passed a joint resolution which provides that the transmission by the Secretary of War to the House of Representatives or the Senate of the report of the board selected under the authority of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1881, to make examination of all inventions of heavy ordnance and improvements, of heavy ordnance and projectiles, including guns now being constructed or converted under the direction of the Ordnance Bureau, shall be deemed and taken as a compliance by the Secretary of War with the provision of the act of Congress which requires that the report be transmitted to Congress. This was adopted, at the suggestion of Mr. Allison, who said: "The report of the special ordnance board I understand is now in the hands of the Secretary of War. The report itself with the accompanying papers and details will be very lengthy. The law of 1881 requires that the report shall be transmitted to Congress, which makes it necessary that it shall be transmitted to each House and will require two copies. If a copy is made of this report it will probably take two months. I understand the report is a very valuable one."

Tuesday the Senate received a communication from the President, saying: "In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 1st of March last, I transmitted a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by the report (with the exception of such parts thereof as it is deemed incompatible with the public interest to furnish) of Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., of his cruise around the world in the U. S. steamer *Ticonderoga*." The President also sent letters from the Secretary of War and General Hazen, representing the necessity of a special appropriation being made, not later than the 1st of June, proximo, for the purpose of dispatching a vessel, with men and supplies, for the relief of the expedition which was last year sent to Lady Franklin Bay, Grinnell Land. The Japanese indemnity bill came up in the Senate, but was put aside for executive business.

In the Senate, May 23d, the following proceedings were reported: "The next bill on the Calendar was the bill (S. No. 104) to repeal so much of section 8 of the act of June 18, 1878, as relates to the payment for fuel by officers of the Army. Mr. Platt. Nobody representing the Military Committee appears to be in the Senate. I think the bill had better be passed over without prejudice until its members come in. The President *pro tempore*. The bill will be passed over without prejudice."

The House, May 24th, passed without debate the bill H. R. No. 906, suspending the provisions of law regulating appointments in the Army so far as they affect D. T. Kirby, late a captain and brevet colonel in the U. S. Army, and authorizing the President, if he so desires, in the exercise of his own discretion and judgment, to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint him to a captaincy in the Army.

The sub-committee of the Senate Appropriation Committee has been engaged all the week in the consideration of the Army appropriation bill. The retirement clause has been the principal point of discussion, and has occasioned considerable division of opinion among the members of the committee. The sub-committee, however, have finally decided to adopt the provision retiring officers at the age of 63, with a modification providing that the General and Lieutenant-General shall be retired with full pay, and that all officers who have had forty years' continuous service shall, upon their own application, be retired. The action of the sub-committee on this matter is understood to be the result of the meeting of the Military Committee at Senator Cameron's house on Wednesday night. From what can be ascertained this meeting, though an informal one, was not altogether harmonious. Several Senators made strong speeches in opposition to the measure and

used every effort to defeat it. The majority, however, were in favor of it, and, after some hot discussion, it was decided to acquaint the Appropriation Committee with their views, which are as above stated.

Senator Maxey, of Texas, made a brief statement, in which he expressed opposition to the proposed provision, and stated that if there were a compulsory retirement in the Army he did not see why the same rule should not hold in cases of officials in civil life. If the principle was good in one case it was in the other. So far as retirement in civil life was concerned it was a principle which he should most strenuously object to, because it would necessitate the retirement of many very worthy and capable men. The Government would be forced to lose the services of officials whom it could ill afford to spare. The same thing would, in his opinion, be true of the Army. The remarks of the Senator were regarded as worthy of serious consideration.

Senator Logan returned to Washington this week from the Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he had gone to be treated for some rheumatic troubles. He is much improved in health. He speaks in high terms of the healing properties of the Springs, and more fully illustrates his opinion of them by introducing in the Senate immediately after his return an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill providing for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of an Army and Navy hospital at that place. The amendment is as follows:

That \$100,000 be and is hereby appropriated for the erection of an Army and Navy hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, which shall be erected by and under the direction of the Secretary of War, in accordance with plans and specifications to be prepared and submitted to the Secretary of War by the Surgeon-General of the Army and Navy, which hospital, when in condition to receive patients, shall be subject to such rules, regulations, and restrictions as shall be provided by the President of the United States: *Provided, further*, That such hospital shall be erected on the Government reservation at or near Hot Springs, Arkansas.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported favorably H. R. No. 54 to authorize Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, U. S. A., to accept a position under the government of the United States of Colombia, without amendment.

The Senate Military Committee, at its meeting on Tuesday, acted upon about a dozen bills, the major portion of them, however, including several for the distribution of condemned cannon, related to the volunteer service. S. 729 providing for the reimbursement of money to Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Tompkins for expenses incurred in providing himself with quarters while awaiting orders at San Francisco in 1874 was reported favorably, and the bill S. 1197 to restore William W. Webb to his former rank in the Army adversely.

The Senate Naval Committee on Wednesday reported favorably all the pending nominations, and adversely the Senate bill to regulate prize money and pensions in the Navy. The bill to make Antonio J. Corbier Band Master in the Navy has also been reported adversely, and S. 1793, to regulate prize money and pensions in the Navy, which has been indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Bayard introduced in the Senate, on Thursday, a bill allowing the widow of the late Rear-Admiral John Rodgers a pension of \$50 per month.

A joint resolution to declare martial law in Alaska was introduced by Senator Miller, of California. Also bills to increase the pension of the widow of Gen. Amos B. Eaton, and to pension the widow of Commodore James M. Watson, U. S. N.

Mr. Lapham submitted an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, and asked its reference to the Committee on Military Affairs, with a view of having their recommendation to the Committee on Appropriations.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department have been engaged for some time in investigating certain alleged abuses in the Quartermaster-General's department and 3d Auditor's office, and have about concluded their examination which we understand does not sustain the charges of corruption made by Mr. Blackburn. Their report will be submitted to the Senate the first of next week.

The House Military Committee on Thursday discussed the proposition to fit up an expedition to explore Alaska, but took no definite action. The bill, H. R. 4383, to reimburse Capt. Geo. T. Olmsted, 2d Artillery, and Lieut. Robt. M. Rodgers, 2d Artillery, for the loss of personal effects during a storm at sea on the night of June 17, 1873, while en route to Sitka, Alaska, was acted upon adversely. Bills H. R. 6027, to construct a road from the City of Albany, Indiana, to the National Cemetery, and H. R. 3691, providing for instruction of enlisted men at recruiting depots, were decided upon favorably. The committee's report on this last bill is as follows: "This bill receives the recommendation of the War Department, and while it nominally increases the Army by the one thousand men under instruction at the depots, it is believed to be in the interest of economy and also of increased efficiency of the Army. Your committee in recommending the passage of this bill, adopt the opinion expressed by Adj. Gen. Drum, in the following extract from a letter addressed by him to the Secretary of War under date of March 14, 1882, in advocacy of this bill: 'The measure advocated has for its objective two important points, viz., efficiency and economy. Efficiency: Very slight knowledge of the service and its requirements is possessed by men first entering the Army. The retention of all recruits at the several depots (David's Island, Columbus Barracks and Jefferson Barracks), to serve there four months before being sent to regiments would initiate them into the duties of military life, transform said men into well instructed soldiers, and would afford an opportunity by the application of proper tests requiring time and observation, to positively determine their fitness for active service. Economy: Many men enlisting in good faith soon develop such inaptitude for service that to retain them in the ranks would prove a burden rather than a benefit. This unfitness, from whatever cause arising, would become known at the

depot, and the prompt discharge of such men would save the Government the expense of their transportation to the remote frontier and return of the discharged to place of enlistment according to contract.'

The bill H. R. 6109, detailing Master Lucien Young as commander of an expedition to make further Arctic explorations, was adversely reported by the House Naval Committee, the vote against its adoption being unanimous.

## BILLS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES.

S. 1,926, McPherson. Be it enacted, etc., That in conformity with, and to carry into effect the recommendation and conclusion of the Board of Rear Admirals, organized in pursuance of a joint resolution, entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of Bushrod B. Taylor and other Naval officers," approved February 5, 1879, the President of the United States is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to restore Capt. Henry Erben to his original relative position on the active list of the Navy, next below Capt. George Brown.

S. 1821, by Mr. Sewell, prescribing regulations for the Soldiers' Home located at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the board of commissioners of the Soldiers' Home shall every year report in writing to the Secretary of War, giving a full statement of all receipts and disbursements of money, of the manner in which the funds are invested, of any changes in the investments and the reasons therefor, of all admissions and discharges, and generally of all facts that may be necessary to a full understanding of the condition and management of the Home. The Secretary of War shall have power to call for and require any omitted facts which in his judgment should be stated to be added. This annual report shall be, by the Secretary of War, together with the report of the inspecting officer hereinafter provided for, transmitted to Congress at the first session thereafter, and he shall also cause the same to be published in orders to the Army, a copy thereof to be deposited in each garrison and post library.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War shall once in each year detail a suitable officer from the inspectors' corps of the Army who shall thoroughly inspect the Home, its records, accounts, management, discipline, and sanitary condition, and shall report thereon in writing, together with such suggestions as he desires to make.

Sec. 3. That no new building shall be erected or new grounds purchased, nor shall any expenditure of more than \$5,000 be made, until the action of the board thereon shall be approved by the Secretary of War. All supplies that can be purchased upon contract shall be so purchased, after due notice by advertisement, of the lowest responsible bidder. Such bidder shall give bond, with proper security, for the performance of his contract.

Sec. 4. That any inmate of the Home who is receiving a pension from the Government, and who has a child, wife, or parent living, shall be entitled, by filing with the pension agent from whom he receives his money a written direction to that effect, to have his pension, or any part of it, paid to such child, wife, or parent. The pensions of all who now are or shall hereafter become inmates of the Home, except such as shall be assigned as aforesaid, shall be paid to the treasurer of the Home. The money thus derived shall not become a part of the funds of the Home, but shall be held by the treasurer in trust for the pensioner to whom it would otherwise have been paid, and such part of it as shall not sooner have been paid to him shall be paid to him on his discharge from the institution. The board of commissioners may from time to time pay over to any inmate such part of his pension money as they think best for his interest and consistent with the discipline and good order of the Home, but such pensioner shall not be entitled to demand or have the same so long as he remains an inmate of the Home. In case of the death of any pensioner, any pension money due him and remaining in the hands of the treasurer shall be paid to his legal heirs, if demand is made within three years; otherwise the same shall escheat to the Home.

Sec. 5. That a suitable uniform shall be furnished to every inmate of the Home, without cost to him.

Sec. 6. That the board of commissioners are authorized to aid persons who are entitled to admission to the Home, by out-door relief, in such manner and to such an extent as they may deem proper; but such relief shall not exceed the average cost of maintaining an inmate of the Home.

Sec. 7. That the officers of the Home shall be selected as now provided by law, except that they shall hereafter be taken from the retired list of the Army; and preference shall be given to such as were disabled by wounds received in the line of duty.

Sec. 8. That all funds of the Home not needed for current use, and which are not now invested in United States registered bonds, shall as soon as received, or as soon as present investments can be converted into money without loss, be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Home as a permanent fund, and shall draw interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, which shall be paid quarterly to the treasurer of the Home; and the proceeds of such registered bonds, as they are paid, shall be deposited in like manner. No part of the principal sum so deposited shall be withdrawn for use except upon a resolution of the board of commissioners stating the necessity, and approved by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 9. That no officers of the Home shall borrow any money on the credit of the Home for any purpose, nor shall any pledge of any of its property or securities for any purpose be valid.

Sec. 10. That the board of commissioners of the Soldiers' Home shall hereafter consist of the Surgeon-General, the Commissary-General, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and the Inspector-General of the Army. Any three of them shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 11. That all laws and parts of laws relating to the Soldiers' Home now in force and not inconsistent with this act are continued in force, and such as are inconsistent herewith are to that extent repealed.

Sec. 12. That the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury in the employment of additional clerical force to be used in adjusting the accounts in the Second Auditor's Office of those funds which under the law belong to the Soldiers' Home. To the Senate Military Committee.

A LETTER from Petersburg, Va., says: During the recent dredging of our river several relics of olden times were dug up from the mud. Among these was an ancient halbert, in a good state of preservation, and a sabre, supposed to have been dropped in the river during one of the engagements that occurred here in 1781 between the British and Continental soldiers. They have been deposited in the museum of the Mechanics Association for preservation.



## THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: A paragraph in your paper of the 20th, concerning the Army and Navy Club, of London, England, and containing an allusion to our own of New York, might possibly (unintentionally) convey an impression that the late Army and Navy Club of New York had died insolvent.

It died because those for whose benefit and convenience it had existed, failed to support it, and the whole burden fell upon a mere handful of gentlemen, who had sustained it (at large personal cost) for years. But it died honestly, and paid all its indebtedness—every dollar.

I know you would not permit a mistaken impression to get abroad in the services through your paper, and feel sure you will give a place for this communication, so that our military and naval friends may not misjudge the case. Very respectfully, etc.

WM. DICKINSON, Captain and Bvt. Major, retired,  
Late Secretary Army and Navy Club.

We are glad to give this explanation, which in no way contradicts our statement. The Army and Navy Club, as a club, was unquestionably in financial strait from the beginning. On two several occasions its members were invited to contribute to pay its accumulated indebtedness, and some of its active supporters were voluntarily taxed much beyond their proportion. We did not intend to intimate that any of the club's liabilities were left unpaid, but they were paid by the contribution of individual members and not out of the legitimate receipts of the club. It is to the credit of the managers and members of the club that they closed up its affairs without loss to any one but themselves.

## "BY THE LABOR OF TROOPS."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: If an inventive genius were to secure the patent right to an instrument serving the purposes of a farming implement and of a weapon at the same time, such as, for instance, a rod of iron, hollow and rifled at one end as a gun, and solid, with fulcrum attachment for use as a crowbar at the opposite end, would the U. S. Government introduce it for use in the Army? Certainly not—and for the reason that it is already supplied with and has made use of such an implement from time immemorial. Take any company organization of the Army and it will be found that its effectiveness as a whole corresponds exactly with what the double instrument above described could be expected to perform. It is not perfect in either direction; use it as a rifle and the crowbar end will interfere with its precision; use it as a crowbar and lack of solidity of the opposite end will weaken its power as such. This is the murderous implement of war, with its deadly and unerring effect, that makes the Government pride itself on being the possessor of a weapon the like of which is not to be found in any other Army in the world.

Any and every military man must admit, and does admit, that it is impossible to set up, drill and make a perfect soldier of a man whose time and attention is largely taken up with occupations and drudgery entirely foreign to the military profession. As a soldier he must always be a "botcher" in his business, and equally so as a mechanic. No officer will pretend that in the scale of efficiency in their trade as soldiers more than two-thirds of the men in his command are better than "botchers." If under the prevailing system they are not, and answer the purposes required of them, then it follows as a matter of course that battery and cavalry horses, the larger portion of the time hatched to a plough, will answer the purposes expected of them equally as well.

In casting about for a remedy against the evils of the present degrading and demoralizing system, the mistake has been made to look abroad for precedents of its treatment in other armies. But in other countries the peculiar conditions producing the evils complained of never existed, or if they did were not sufficiently similar to ours to produce the same results. The difficulties besetting this Army are caused by the peculiar conditions of policy and territory of the North American Continent, and require an exceptional mode of treatment applied directly to the seat of the disease. We must begin by separating the crowbar from the rifle and by calling each by its appropriate name. If a "soldier" has no time for drudgery, and drudgery has to be performed at a post, provide the men to perform it; let the cobbler stick to his last and the soldier to his gun.

If Congress could be induced to provide for the pay and maintenance of a non-combatant force called second class, or "Camp Guard" (to be augmented by transfer to it from companies of indifferent shots—in other words, men useless as soldiers, etc.) under control of the Quartermaster-General of the Army, and detachments of it allotted to each post, sufficient to relieve the regular soldier of all but military duties, the efforts now being made to teach the soldier his business, "to shoot," will no longer be wasted on indifferent material, whilst the discipline, drill, and general efficiency of the company organization would proceed at a uniform rate towards perfection, without being hampered and interrupted by the exigencies of the Supply Department, which, like the tail wagging the dog, raises a doubt as to which of the two is of the most importance.

F. G.

## THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

DESCRIBING a visit to the Navy Department the editor of the *Nautical Gazette* says:

We dropped in upon that old-time pillar and landmark of the Navy, Chief Clerk Hogg, and met that same genial cast of countenance that we remembered so well as far back as '60, and under his convoy we were

ushered into the presence of the Secretary. As soon as we crossed the threshold of that magnificent office we could see that the Navy had a working head, that its affairs were being directed by one who was "business" from beginning to end. He was standing at a plain desk, a standing desk, at work, not lying back in an easy chair, feet cocked up, and an exemplification of the typical Uncle Sam, as we have seen some Secretaries, and playing the part of the politician rather than the head of the Navy. Mr. Chandler's office wore an air of the counting room of a great commercial establishment, and the sight was a gratifying one. No words were being wasted, and as each person came forward his business was dispatched with promptitude and intelligence, for Mr. Chandler was well posted in naval affairs before he ever was called to the naval portfolio.

His method of business is beginning already to permeate the department, and it was told me everywhere that he was a conscientious worker and those under him appreciated him, and that he was, as one said, "the liveliest Secretary the Navy ever had." Our interview was brief, very pleasant and to the point, and we went out of his office deeply impressed with his fitness for the high place he holds, and we claim to be something of a judge in regard to this particular branch of the public service.

We dropped in a moment upon Commodore Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, an old fleet mate, and had a chat with him, and, by the way, we heard in another department that it was probable that he would be one of the coming officers of the Light House Board. His former relations to the Board as Naval Secretary fits him eminently to fill the place. A half hour here and we left to visit another bureau.

Time forbade us making a long call upon the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, Theodore D. Wilson, who recently was called to fill this important chair. Mr. Wilson is comparatively a young man, but one of marked progressive and aggressive character, a great student in matters pertaining to his profession and naval matters in general, and an officer who, if opportunity presents itself, will embrace it eagerly and make the most of it for the benefit of the Navy. Mr. Wilson has given to the world as an author, some very excellent ideas on shipbuilding, and since the publication of his work, has been enabled to ripen his experience and will doubtless win fame provided Congress ever consents to allow us to build a Navy. The plans and specifications of a superior type of naval vessel of several classes are now in this bureau waiting the orders to proceed with the work. Belittle the Navy as much as any one may, we can point to the fact that every time our Navy has had an opportunity to develop a purely American type of ship, it has been superior to any possessed by any other Navy. This has been conceded by the very best of foreign authorities, and as in the past we have been in the front rank so we will be in the future.

## THE SUPERINTENDENT NAVAL ACADEMY.

In a letter to the Fourth Auditor Second Comptroller Upton of the Treasury Department decides that the Superintendent of the Naval Academy is entitled to sea pay. The Second Comptroller will, we understand, render a similar opinion this week in the case of Commodore Thos. S. Phelps now pending. His decision in the case of Capt. Ramsay is as follows:

Hon. Chas. Beardsley, Fourth Auditor:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d inst., relating to the salary of Captain F. M. Ramsay, Supt. of the Naval Academy, expressing the opinion that the act of Sept. 28, 1850 (9 Stat. 615) which provides that "the pay of the Supt. of the Naval School at Annapolis shall be at the rate allowed to an officer of his rank when in service at sea," is repealed by section 5596 of the Revised Statutes. It is true that a portion of first mentioned act is embraced in the Revision, but section 5596 also provides, "That the incorporation into said revision of a general and permanent provision taken from an act making appropriations, or from an act containing other provisions of a private, local or temporary character, shall not repeal" any provision of a local character.

I am of opinion that the provision which grants sea pay to the officer who may be superintendent at that particular school is a provision of a local character, and for that reason not repealed by the incorporation of other parts of the same act into the revision.

It has been seriously questioned whether the special provision above quoted, allowing sea pay to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, is not inconsistent with, and therefore repealed by the provisions of the act of July 15, 1870, and also the act of June 1, 1860, but that view has not been approved by the accounting officers up to this time. It seems to have been the opinion that a special provision, like the one in question, is not repealed by enactments expressed in such general terms as those employed in the two acts last mentioned. Such a distinction between general and special provisions is constantly recognized, and the rule on this subject was referred to in the important case decided by the Supreme Court of this District on the 22d inst., in which the Court says: "The usual rule of construction as to repeals is that a special provision relating to a particular case or locality is not superseded by a general provision for all places and cases." For these reasons the officer serving as Superintendent of the Naval School should, as heretofore, be allowed the sea pay of his rank.

Very respectfully,

W. W. UPTON, Comptroller.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, May 26.

A medical survey places Mr. W. Burdett, the gunner at the torpedo station, who was recently stricken with paralysis, on the retired list, with two-thirds sea pay. He and his family will shortly settle on a farm near Boston.

On Sunday last, upon invitation of Chaplain Clark, U. S. N., Mr. Lucius D. Davis, of this city, delivered a very interesting and instructive address on board of the U. S. training ship *New Hampshire*, his hearers being the apprentice boys.

Rear-Admiral Werden, U. S. N., has sold his valuable but

unimproved building site on Cranston avenue and Kay street, to Gen. James H. Van Alen of New York on private terms.

One of the new and improved Gatling guns has been received on board the gunnery ship *Minnesota*.

Two apprentice lads, E. Morris and Chandler, recently deserted from the *New Hampshire*. They also stole a schooner's boat and then allowed it to drift ashore at the Lime Rocks, where it went to pieces.

The U. S. steamer *Tallapoosa* arrived at the torpedo station Thursday morning, May 18, with supplies. She also brought a detachment of well-behaved young lads from the Boston Navy-yard, the new-comers being subsequently taken on board of the *New Hampshire*.

Lieut. W. McC. Little, U. S. N., has rented his handsome cottage here and taken a house for the summer at Tiverton.

The new practice brig, to be used by the boys of the training squadron, has been launched and will be fitted and rigged at once. During the season she will be sent out in command of an officer who will have quite a number of boys on board. The new brig was commenced at Norfolk and when the *New Hampshire* was ordered here it was placed on board, as there was no time to finish it before starting for Newport. It is much larger than the old brig. Those of the boys who perform their duties acceptably during the cruises on the brig will be transferred to the *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga* next season, and will have the pleasure of going on the European cruise, and upon their return will be ordered to sea-going ships.

Master Jesse M. Roper, U. S. N., has been detached from the *Minnesota*.

The revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter* returned here from New York on Saturday. She is to be thoroughly overhauled this summer.

Gen. Israel Vogdes, U. S. A., who was in town last week, visited Fort Adams, where he was formerly stationed, and where he received a cordial welcome. He was accompanied by his charming daughter.

Lieut. J. M. Jones, U. S. A., has returned to his duties at Fort Adams after a month's absence at Portsmouth, Ohio.

The *Saratoga* arrived at Portsmouth, England, 23 hours ahead of the flagship *Portsmouth*.

It is expected that a leader for the band of the training squadron will be secured in a few days.

At the recent choral concert at the Opera House the wife of Lieut. Little, U. S. N., received two magnificent bouquets. Her singing upon that occasion is very favorably commented upon.

A cutter, built some years ago at the Cherbourg Navy-yard, in France, for Commodore Luce, has been brought here. She will be attached to the *New Hampshire*.

1st Lieut. and Regimental Adjutant A. B. Dyer, of the 4th Art., left town a few days on a brief leave.

It is probable that Surgeon King, U. S. N., will be ordered to the *Minnesota*, in place of Dr. Kerchner, U. S. N., who has been ordered to special duty at New York.

Prof. Fay, one of the instructors at the Naval Academy, has been in town during the week, for the purpose of attending the funeral of his father-in-law, Mr. James Phillips.

Lieut. J. M. Miller, U. S. N., attached to the training fleet, left here on Wednesday for Missouri, telegraphic intelligence being received as to the dangerous illness of his mother.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZUNI, THE FATHER OF THE PUEBLOS.

The Zunis—or Shi-wi-nas as they call themselves—their social, mythic, and religious systems, continue to be a prominent subject of discussion. Mr. F. H. Cushing, the Bostonian, who has been adopted by the Zunis and appointed to the second position in authority in the tribe, has an article on this subject in the "Popular Science Monthly" for June. The scientist of our own places and times, and the Zuni Indian labor hand in hand in the same field, he tells us, "both trying to explain the phenomena of nature and their existence, the one by metaphysics, the other by physical research, the one by building up, the other by tearing down mythology." The current number of "Harpers' Monthly" for June also contains an article on the Zunis, by Sylvester Baxter, entitled "The Father of the Pueblos." It is more popular and less scientific in its character than that of Mr. Cushing, to whom Mr. Baxter pays a high tribute. He says: "At Fort Wingate—whose clustered buildings of light gray adobe look cheerfully out from a mountain-side background of dark green pines across a brown plain to a panorama of this architectural sublimity—while sitting in the officers' club room one warm afternoon, we saw a striking figure walking across the parade ground: a slender young man in a picturesque costume; a high-crowned and broad brimmed felt hat above long blonde hair and prominent features; face, figure, and general aspect looked as if he might have stepped out of the frame of a cavalier's portrait of the time of King Charles. The costume, too, seemed at first glance to belong to the age of chivalry, though the materials were evidently of the frontier. There were knee-breeches, stockings, belt, etc., all of a fashion that would not have an unfamiliar look if given out as a European costume of two or three centuries ago. But it was a purely aboriginal dress, such as had been worn on that ground for ages. Answering our inquiry, the Army officer with whom we were talking said: 'That is Frank H. Cushing, a young gentleman commissioned by the Smithsonian Institution to investigate the history of the Pueblo Indians as it may be traced in their present life and customs. He is living at Zuni, that being the best field for his researches. It is no streak of eccentricity that prompts him to dress that way; no desire to make himself conspicuous. He is one of the most modest fellows I ever knew, and the attention attracted by such a costume is really painful to him. But he bears it without flinching, as bravely as he has borne many perils and privations in the cause of science. He has an end in view, and wisely adopts the means best suited to its attainment. Mr. Cushing was visiting his friend Dr. Washington Matthews, the post surgeon, and was engaged in packing some rare specimens to go to the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Matthews was in hearty sympathy with Mr. Cushing's work, being himself an able ethnologist, who has made a reputation by his researches among the Hidatzas of the Northern plains, and is now making similar studies among the Navajos. Another energetic worker in the aboriginal field, whose duty happened to call him to Fort Wingate at that time, was Lieutenant



Bourke, of General Crooke's staff, detailed to make special studies of the habits of the Indians. Lieutenant Bourke was modestly depreciatory of the value of his own work in comparison with that of Mr. Cushing, whom he termed the ablest American ethnologist. But Lieutenant Bourke's investigations, as recorded in his accurate and remarkably full notes, cannot fail to form valuable contributions to ethnological science."

In company with "a young lieutenant" and the artist, Mr. Baxter visited the Zunis, where he saw Old Pedro, the head chief. He was in his prime when the Americans took possession of New Mexico, and was Governor of Zuni at the time. He was full of reminiscences of those days, and was never tired of telling the lieutenant about the officers he knew, especially about Major Kendrick, who, old Pedro was delighted to hear, was one of the lieutenant's instructors at West Point.

This number of *Harpers'* also contains an interesting article, by John Fiske, on "The Overthrow of the French Power in America."

The *Atlantic Monthly* for June contains a fine steel portrait of Longfellow, an article upon him by Rev. O. B. Frothingham and a Decoration Day song by the dead poet, some verses of which we give:

Ye have slept on the ground before,  
And started to your feet  
At the cannon's sudden roar,  
Or the drum's redoubting beat.

But in this camp of Death  
No sound your slumber breaks;  
Here is no fevered breath,  
No wound that bleeds, or aches.

All is repose and peace,  
Untrampled lies the sod;  
The shouts of battle cease,  
It is the Truce of God!

Rest, comrades, rest and sleep!  
The thoughts of men shall be  
As sentinels to keep  
Your rest from danger free.

Your silent tents of green  
We deck with fragrant flowers,  
Yours have the suffering been,  
The memory shall be ours.

#### AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL MILITIA.

Charles E. Lydecker drives a nail in the coffin of the dead militia bill with his article in the *North American Review* for June, entitled an Unconstitutional Militia. He says: "The Regular U. S. Army has enough to do, if its officers do properly what falls within the scope of their military lives. An examination of the reports of the Secretary of War to Congress, made each year, will show the variety of ordnance, engineering, meteorological, and tactical subjects with which that branch of the service is required to deal. For the development of scientific knowledge, as to all the arts of war, the country depends upon the work of the Army and Navy, and it does not seem proper to take from two to three hundred officers away from that service to do duty as militia officers. That the general Government should furnish the States with arms, as improvements may be devised, is quite proper. The manufacture of arms has, since a very early period in the history of our Government, been fostered and controlled by governmental aid. From this source the most effective weapons should be furnished to States, either by purchase on the part of the State or by gift to the State. The power to arm the militia has been embodied in the Constitution without any restraining clause. Upon such gifts alone the promotion of efficient organizations can be secured. The militia laws can be simplified and perfected to suit the solution which time—as it is said—has made, by providing for such distribution of arms as the State may require for organizations which they may create. Let, however, such other matters as have been alluded to, as well as rifle-matches, which the bill referred to provides for, remain with the States. Why should from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars be expended yearly, to transport teams and reserves to a contest between representatives of all the States? The money which the general Government shall raise from customs and revenues can be put to better use. We have an Army and a Navy, such as it is, and instead of spreading a limited peace income in very thin layers over a very large surface, let our real sources of military and naval knowledge be helped, and let the States, in something of the independent spirit of their histories, take care of their own homes and factories, and give evidence of their ability to respond to any call from the Executive to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions."

THE "United Service" for June, 1882, contains articles on Sergeant Mason's Trial, by Lieut. A. C. Sharpe, U. S. A.; Blockade-Running, by Capt. John N. Maffitt; A Swedish Soldier, by David Graham Adey; The Adventures of Harry Marline, or Notes from an American Midshipman's Lucky Bag; The Italian Artillery, by Brvt.-Maj. J. P. Sanger, U. S. A.; A Reminiscence of the Old Navy, by Commodore Thos. S. Phelps, U. S. N.; Winning His Spurs, by Capt. Chas. King, U. S. A.; Notes for a History of Steam Navigation, by Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble, U. S. N.; Editorial Notes, etc.

HOUSE EX. DOC., No. 81, contains the reports of our naval officers cruising in Alaska waters, which Congress asked for. It includes a census of Sitka, taken by order of Commander Glass, giving a full description of each family, the whole numbering 394 persons. The Indians have in their village 1,334. HOUSE EX. DOC., No. 180, contains a message from the President, transmitting correspondence concerning the resurveying and marking by permanent monuments, the boundary between this country and Mexico, at an estimated cost of \$173,415 for two years' work.

An interesting book, not so much of a military as of a generally biographical character, is Ben: Perley Poore's "Life of Gen. Burnside." It is put together

with the ease and picturesqueness which a writer of long experience knows how to give to such a subject, is published in handsome style, and is richly ornamented with maps and engravings. In a rapid, sketchy way, the leading incidents in Burnside's military and civil career are dealt with, and justice is done to his really great excellence as a terse, clear, and vigorous speaker, and to his character as a courteous gentleman. Some of his speeches in the Senate are almost models of directness, clearness, and force.

\* The Life and Public Services of Ambrose E. Burnside, Soldier, Citizen, Statesman. By Ben: Perley Poore, with an introduction by Henry B. Anthony. Illustrated with Maps and Engravings. Providence, R. I.: J. A. and B. A. Reid, Publishers. 1882.

ORDNANCE NOTES No. 185 give the address on "The National Defences of England," delivered by Sir William Armstrong last January before the British Institution of Civil Engineers, to which we have heretofore referred. ORDNANCE NOTES No. 187 contain the paper on "Moderna Ordnance," read last February before the Society of Arts, London, by Colonel Maitland.

A REMARKABLE work, on which a Commission of the French Academy has just reported in terms of high appreciation, has been lately concluded by M. Civiale. He aimed at a complete description of the Alps, on a new plan, involving large use of photography. A preliminary study satisfied him that the central mass of the Alps and the chains diverging into Germany, Austria, and France might be divided in 41 districts, such that, taking a central station in each, at sufficient height, one might obtain photographic panoramas of the whole. The plan of comparison (or ideal surface on which the author distributed his stations) is over 8,000 ft., in altitude; and in some cases he had to climb more than 10,000 feet, taking, of course, apparatus with him—a sufficient indication of the difficulty of the enterprise which, in ten years, Civiale has successfully carried out. It was often difficult to fix the instruments on account of the wind. The line of sight once rendered horizontal in all directions, M. Civiale proceeded in each case to take photographs in fourteen different directions. These were afterwards carefully joined. Such panoramas furnish at once the plane mensuration, the relief, and the picturesque aspect of the country. In another section of his work M. Civiale deals with details. He traversed the valleys and photographed natural geological sections, snow limits, land slips, *roches moutonnées*, glaciers with their crevasses and moraines, *cols*, and so on—all that is interesting to the geologist, the engineer, and the tourist. Six hundred plates are devoted to these details, and the views given are pronounced remarkably good. In addition, M. Civiale gives much interesting information in his journal; he even rectifies the orthography of place names, and furnishes some historical details; also a catalogue of altitudes, mostly determined by himself. It is suggested by the commission that, in future time, it may be possible by superposing panoramic views taken from the same stations on those of M. Civiale, the amount and character of secular demolition may be estimated.

#### ENGLAND'S INDIAN EMPIRE.

A BOMBAY correspondent of the *New York Times*, writing concerning matters in British India, says: "Whatever the Hindus may think of England's humanity, they can have no further doubt of her strength. Stormed cities, slaughtered Princes, despoiled villages, thousands of native soldiers put to flight by a few companies of Englishmen, powerful chiefs hanged like dogs in open day, are a form of argument appreciable by the duller understanding. Upon ground so prepared the seed of conciliation may be cast without fear. Dimly and vaguely, but ever with stronger and stronger conviction, the Hindu peasant is beginning to realize the astonishing fact that there are actually men upon the earth who, having full power to rob and oppress him if they choose, do their best to protect him, instead, even to the extent of punishing their own countrymen for injuring or insulting him. On every side he sees water courses being cut to save him from famine, subscriptions on foot to relieve his wants, policemen and soldiers guarding his property from marauders, posts of trust given to native candidates, and district schools training other candidates for the same distinction. So far, indeed, has this system of native promotion been carried, that a recent enactment has actually excluded Europeans from various minor departments of the public service, which are henceforth to be occupied by natives alone. Even the ancient rivalry of the two creeds which divide India between them is now beginning to bring forth good instead of evil. The haughty Mussulman, to whom the elevation of any Hindu above himself is gall and wormwood, is being gradually driven to accept Western education, despite his bitter prejudices against it, in order to avoid being completely outstripped by his despised competitor in the race of life. These are indeed only beginnings, but such beginnings may produce hereafter a system of national development which shall realize for India the brightest dreams of her ancient poets, and adorn with the lustre of England's greatest glory the scene of her darkest shame."

#### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AS LABORERS

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Referring to your editorial of last week with regard to the detail of non-commissioned officers as laborers, etc., I think the Secretary of War misses his mark in forbidding such details in the interest of such non-commissioned officers. No provision is made for extra duty pay for acting quartermaster sergeants, police sergeants, etc., and their duties at all military posts are indispensable and arduous, particularly those of the acting-quartermaster sergeant. To make these details somewhat desirable these non-commissioned officers have been rated and paid as laborers.

The duties named conferred certain standing and respect for the incumbents among their comrades, and I do not think it has often, if ever occurred, to a commanding officer, to impose actual laborer's duty upon a non-commissioned officer or anything which would tend to lower him in his own respect or that of others.

Post and company commanders are, as a rule, I believe, appreciative of the value of good non-commissioned officers, and are careful for the preservation of their standing and respect among their fellows.

The employment of an acting quartermaster sergeant at every garrisoned post is an indispensable necessity, but one which has not as yet been properly recognized. And now the expedient of rating and paying him extra duty pay as laborer has been taken from the post quartermaster, himself the hardest worked officer, without extra compensation, in the Service.

#### ONE OF THEM.

[Our article referred to the detail of non-commissioned officers as laborers pure and simple, and not as clerks or in some responsible capacity. If this detail is worthy of extra duty pay let it be given for what it is and so entered, but not given in a roundabout way by calling a man a laborer when in fact he is something else.—ED. JOURNAL.]

#### THE FRENCH CAVALRY SCHOOL.

In his report on the School of Application for Cavalry at Saumur, France, to which we referred last week, Lieutenant Robertson states that the objects of the school are: 1st. The instruction of a certain number of cavalry and artillery officers who are appointed each year to school. 2d. The post graduate education of the cavalry cadets of St. Cyr, all of whom are compelled to enter it after their graduation at St. Cyr, and before being assigned to regiments. 3d. The instruction of such non-commissioned officers of cavalry as are intended for promotion as 2d lieutenants in that arm. 4th. Completion of the practical instruction of newly appointed assistant veterinary surgeons. The school contains also a department of optical and electrical telegraphy for certain non-commissioned officers and privates of cavalry, and a school of blacksmithing for the education of regimental blacksmiths.

The course of study, except the telegraphists, lasts eleven months. The lieutenants of artillery are sent to the school principally with the view of fitting them for "instructors of equitation" in their batteries. The course for all the "officers d'instruction" as they are termed, is as follows: 1st. Theory and practice of cavalry manoeuvres in France and abroad, and tactics. 2d. Equitation. 3d. Hippology, including anatomical study, science of breeding in, and in practical surgical operations, system of purchasing remounts, shoeing, and study of horse equipments used in France and abroad, etc. 4th. Military art. 5th. Topography. 6th. Field fortification. 7th. Artillery. 8th. German. (A portion of part 4th, military art, is interdicted to foreign officers.) The standing of each officer is determined by weekly interrogatories and quarterly examinations. In computing the standing of each officer at the end of the year, the marks are given under four different heads, each of which has its special determined value. 1st. "Conduct." This includes conduct proper, assiduity, dress and soldierly bearing, general intelligence. 2d. "Equitation." This included under the two heads of Practical Equitation and Hippology. The first part, position on horseback, management of horse, firmness of seat, etc. The second part of Hippology, practical and theoretical knowledge of the horse. 3d. "Military Instruction," practical and theoretical. 4th. "General Instruction."

THE handsome silver vase known as the "ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL trophy," which is annually competed for at Creedmoor, is the handiwork of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, whose manufactures of solid silver ware have given them so high a reputation. The business of this company dates from 1831, and in 1852 they extended their operations and soon became known as the largest manufacturers of solid silver ware in the country. In 1863 they again enlarged their works, and commenced the manufacture of fine plated ware, now well known as the Gorham plate. Since then this has been a department of their business, the manufacture of solid silver ware continuing, however, to be the principal business of the company. Under their direction and leadership this branch of industry has been wonderfully developed in this country; not alone their own productions, but the whole silver trade has been constantly advanced in the manufacture of fine wares, under the stimulus of the example of this successful business house.

THE Russian authorities have decided to recall home the ironclad frigate *Peter the Great* from the Mediterranean after a short cruise in Greek and Turkish waters, on account of the great expense incurred in keeping her on foreign service. The cost of maintaining the *Peter the Great* abroad for a year is computed at 630,000 roubles, or nearly \$400,000, which would be sufficient to keep afloat three men-of-war of a cruiser series.

CADET ENGINEERS W. S. Sample and C. E. Manning will be transferred from the *Ashuelot* to the *Siedara* prior to the latter vessel's departure to the United States.

PAY DIRECTOR Caleb J. Emery will be placed on the retired list on May 28.

CAPT. David Sellingsham, a veteran of the War of 1812, died at Woodstock, N. H., May 23, 1882, in his 90th year.

ADMIRAL JOHN COFFIN, said to be the oldest officer in point of service in the Navy of Great Britain, is dead, in his ninety-third year. His father was that General John Coffin who, as the *London Times* says, "did good service during the American war of independence, and his uncle Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, by whom he was first taken to sea in the year 1799, and placed aboard the *Boston* as a first class volunteer. He served at various times in the Mediterranean, the East Indies and off the coast of Ireland, but appears never to have been engaged in any of the great naval enterprises led by Lord Nelson. He was in Paris, however, during the occupation. He had been on half-pay since 1822 and in retirement since 1847. His rank of Admiral was conferred upon him in 1863.



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. J. P. asks: 1. How would you advise me to apply for an appointment as Cadet Engineer, in writing or personally? 2. Is it easy to obtain permission to try the competitive examination at Annapolis? 3. What is the latest date that application ought to be made in order to try the examination this 15th of September? 4. Do not the Cadet Engineers receive instruction in the great gun and field artillery exercises, and also in infantry tactics? 5. What is meant by this phrase, "The applicant must show a fair degree of mechanical aptitude?" 6. How can I get a copy of the annual register of the Naval Academy? Ans.—1. Applicants for appointment as Cadet Engineer to the Naval Academy should apply to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, in writing, and the application will be filed and a permit sent to the applicant. 2. The application should be made without further delay. 3. It is usual to grant permits to all who ask for them. 4. Cadet Engineers receive practical instruction in great gun, field artillery and infantry tactics. 5. The term mechanical aptitude is understood to mean aptitude for mechanical subjects, machinery, and all other matters that relate to it. 6. Write to the Naval Academy for a copy of the register. The form of application to be addressed to the Secretary of the Navy is as follows: "Sir: I respectfully make application for examination for the position of Cadet Engineer, U. S. Naval Academy. I certify, on honor, that I was — years of age on the — day of —, 188—. I inclose testimonials as to my qualifications, etc., and certificate of a physician as to my physical condition. My P. O. address is —."

CHIEFS ask: 1. The company marching in line and at a carry with one or more fours broken to the rear, should any but the rear fours bring their pieces to the right shoulder at the command "rear fours right (or left) front into line, double time?" 2. Par. 255, page 108, and par. 274, page 114, direct that the chiefs of platoons pass quickly around the flanks to their places in front of their platoons. Under these directions how should the chiefs move, in quick time, double time, or the run? 3. If it is intended that they move in double time, why is not the direction given plainly as in par. 270, page 111? 4. Par. 269, page 111, directs that the guide of the second platoon places himself on its left at the command "halt" from his chief, should he pass by the front or by the rear in doing so? 5. Par. 266, page 108. Marching in column of platoons with the guide right, to face the platoons to the rear by the command "fours left about," does the guide shift in order that the chief may dress the platoon upon him? 6. The company advancing by the right of platoons, is it admissible to wheel about by fours, and if so, do the chiefs of platoon and guides shift to the rear, now become the head of the double column? 7. Par. 275, page 114. Should the guide of the right platoon pass in front of his platoon as the fours oblique to the right, and place himself where his flank of the company will rest at the completion of the movement, or should he drop to the rear with his chief and come up from the rear to place himself on the right of the front rank upon the arrival of the last four in line? 8. Should the chiefs of platoon face to their platoons at any time except when changing direction in column of platoons? Ans.—1. No. The command "double time" only refers to the fours in rear. 2. "Quickly" means double time in this case—the chiefs must move lively to get to their places in front of the platoons. Common sense will tell this at once. We do not know why Gen. Upton did not use the words "double time" in this paragraph; we have no way of finding out, as he is dead. 3. By the front, in accordance with paragraphs 255 and 258. 4. In the case you state there is no shifting of guides necessary as the guides are on the left when the about is completed, and according to par. 266 the platoons are to be dressed to the left. 5. The movement though seldom performed seems to us admissible. If executed the places of chiefs and guides would be at the head of the column, in accordance with par. 272. 6. He passes in front. 7. No.

MAXWELL asks: 1. P. 190, p. 76, says, "if it (the left four) contains four men, they are placed in the front rank and numbers one and four covered by numbers two and three in the rear rank of the four next on the right." This, of course, would leave vacant numbers two and three in the rear rank of the left four and the corresponding numbers in the rear rank of the second four from the left. Par. 207—to march by the flank—directs that "at the command march each four wheels to the right, etc." Do you understand by this, that in marching by the flank—par. 207—numbers 2 and 3 of the rear rank of both sets of fours, under the circumstances above stated, are to be left vacant in the column of fours; or would the file closer in rear be authorized, at the preparatory command "fours right," to complete the rear rank of the second set of fours from the left, by closing the men of the rear rank of the left four to the right, as appears to be provided in forming single rank from double rank—par. 245? If the file closer is so authorized, please refer me to the paragraph which authorizes him so to act. If not authorized to do this and the places of numbers 2 and 3 in the rear rank of both sets of fours are to be left vacant, should the instructor subsequently decide to form single rank from column of fours—paragraph 245, pages 100 and 101—what position would the rear rank men of these two sets of fours take, when the command "form single rank, march," is given—par. 246; and would not the men, under such circumstances, be placed in a position different from that which they would have occupied, had single rank been formed, the company being in line as provided in par. 245, page 100? 2. Par. 245 provides that "before forming in single rank, if there be vacancies in the rear rank of the original left four, the file closer in rear, at the preparatory command, orders the men of its rear rank into the line of file closers." Do you understand it to be General Upton's intention by this that in single rank formation all the fours are to be completed? If the rear rank of the left four should happen to contain two men, would not the file closer, in compliance with the requirements of this paragraph, have to order these two men in the line of file closers, thus leaving all the fours complete, or would they, in column of fours, follow in rear of numbers 1 and 4 of what was, prior to the formation in single rank, their front rank men? 3. Marching in column of fours, to form single rank, par. 246, page 101, says the captain commands "form single rank, march." At the command march the front rank of the leading four continues the march, the other ranks halt and resume the march, etc. Do the "other ranks," who are required to halt, bring their pieces to a carry should the company be marching at "right shoulder," when the first order is given? See par. 119, page 53. Ans.—1. Numbers 2 and 3 in the rear ranks of both sets of fours remain vacant, and the file closer is not authorized to complete the rear rank of the second left four in the manner you suggest. It is our opinion that in the case submitted by you at the command "fours single rank, march," numbers 1 and 4 of both sets of fours in question should drop into the line of file closers. 2d. As we understand it it was Gen. Upton's intention that in single rank all the fours should be complete. See par. 245. 3. The fours do not execute the carry.

W. S. R. asks: 1st. If the 1st sergeant of a battery obtains permission to be absent from his battery for a specified time, or is sent on temporary duty for a few hours or longer, and does not return upon the expiration of his leave, or after a reasonable time in which to complete said duty, is it not the duty of the acting 1st sergeant (be he either the 1st duty sergeant or the junior corporal) to report the 1st sergeant absent at all parades and roll-calls, where such reports are made to battery commanders or other officers designated to receive such reports—the acting 1st sergeant knowing that the 1st sergeant is absent without leave from the battery records or any other official source? 2d. What is the 1st sergeant's position in bringing the battery to a parade rest, after having dressed it to the right? Should he remain on the right of the battery, or go to the front and centre to give the command, and then return to his post on the right, non-commissioned officer being present? Ans.—1st. A non-commissioned officer in charge of a company, or on any other occasion, should always make his reports in accordance with truth and facts. 2d. From the right.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: 1st. In forming platoons from line, and *vice versa*, should the chief in taking his position two yards in front of the centre of the platoon, face the platoon, and in what manner do you construe that he should hasten to the point where the marching flank should rest? 2d. Should the chief face the platoon also in extending commands, *i. e.*, in change of direction, guides, etc.? 3d. In forming company, after breaking into platoon, the guide of the left platoon, at the command, "Left oblique, march," places himself on the left of the platoon and conducts the oblique march—when the right platoon is cleared and the command is "Forward, guide right," does the guide change to the right and resume his position on the left when the company is dressed? 4th. In executing "Platoons, left front into line," does the left guide reach the right flank of his platoon by passing in rear, or does he conduct the rear four to its position in line, and then pass by front to the right? Ans.—1. Each chief faces his platoon when wheeling (see par. 264). The cadence for the step in which he hastens to the point for the marching flank is not given in tactics. Common sense should teach what is meant by the language used. 2. The chief does not face his platoon except when wheeling. 3. The guide remains on the flank towards which the oblique is made during the movement (see par. 271). 4. The guide has nothing to do with the left four; he takes his place in the quickest manner possible.

"Cook" asks: Where can I get a copy of the "Manual of Army Cooking," issued some little time ago? Ans.—It is not for sale, but an application to the Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C., for a copy, would doubtless be successful.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## NEW YORK MILITARY CODE.

There is a prospect now that the muddle in which the National Guard of New York has been kept for so long a period, through the machinations of certain code-makers, will be cleared up. A compromise has, at the eleventh hour, been effected as to the two points on which the difficulty hinged, the 60-days clause and the service uniform. The 60-days clause will be kept in the bill, so that it is left optional to regiments to decide in 60 days whether they will accept the uniform or not, but those who refuse to take it will not receive any money in lieu thereof. This is entirely fair. No play, no pay. It may now be predicted with reason that all the regiments, except the 7th, will accept the Governor's uniform with good grace, and the rumor is going round that even in the 7th the opposition to it is gradually subsiding. There is every reason to expect that the code will now pass both houses of the Assembly before the adjournment, and that thus one of the principal obstacles in the way of the healthy development of the National Guard will be removed. While some regiments did not suffer materially under the existing uncertain state of affairs, others did, and to them the settlement of the question will bring great relief.

The prospects of obtaining a parade ground for the New York city troops are still as rose-colored as ever, and the question, so far as the present season is concerned, may as well be considered as shelved. That this should be so is deplorable, particularly if it is considered that the failure to settle this matter has for years been due, to a great extent, to want of concert of action and jealousies of the organizations in the city. It is discreditable that this great city should go begging to Brooklyn for a place to muster and inspect its troops, and that regimental commanders who take interest in the instruction of their commands have to ask the officers of the general government for accommodations, as in the case of Col. Vose, of the 71st, who has obtained Governor's Island from Gen. Hancock to drill his regiment.

However, if the code passes, one great advantage will be gained, and small favors are thankfully received. The New York National Guard is waiting patiently for something to turn up, and we earnestly join with them in the hope that efforts will be made to settle the questions which are disturbing it.

## NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The several matches on the May programme have been completed, and the prizes will be awarded on Saturday, May 27. Affairs in regard to the international match are progressing favorably. Teams in Maine, Michigan, Illinois, and Massachusetts are practising with a view to secure places on the international team. Subscriptions to defray the expenses of the match are beginning to come in. O. F. Reynolds and Co. sent \$100, Chas. E. Bridge \$10, and L. A. Bell \$10. Col. Trueman V. Tuttle, of the 47th regiment, has offered a prize of \$50 to that member of the 2d Division, S. N. Y., who makes the highest score in the regular competition for places upon the American team. The Chief of Ordnance has assured the Committee on the Selection of a Rifle of his assistance in the matter. The association has ruled that captain, adjutant, or coach of the team, inasmuch as these officials are not active members of the shooting team, need not be members of the National Guard, and that the usual custom of Creedmoor will prevail in this matter. The June programme for Creedmoor is as follows:

Saturday, 3d.—First Competition at 11 A. M.—The Educational Match.—To be shot June 3 and 17 and July 8 and 22, 1882. Note: This match is open to everybody, but particularly to beginners coached by veteran riflemen, the object of the originator of the match, and of the N. R. A., being to encourage and educate young riflemen.

Prizes—\$100 cash presented by Gen. Edward L. Molineux, president N. R. A., and other prizes offered by the association, to be awarded on July 22 (the day of last competition) to the winning teams in order of merit respectively, viz.: Cash, \$25, \$15, \$10, \$5, \$5, \$5, \$5, \$5, \$5, \$5, a smoking set, value \$4; a vase, \$3.50, cash \$3 and a book, a vase and book, \$3.50, cash, \$2, a match safe and one pound of tobacco, a pair of vases, \$3, cash, \$3, cash, \$3, cash, \$2 and a match safe, an ash receiver, etc., \$3, lady's work box and one pound of tobacco, \$3, a hand mirror, a pitcher, a match safe, etc., and one pound of tobacco with each, 500 cigarettes. Total, 25 prizes; aggregate cash and value, \$135.

Also First Competition, First Stage, at 11 A. M.—June International Military Practice Match.—Distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards. Entrance fee, each stage, \$1. Seven prizes to be awarded at the end of the month for the highest complete scores (seven shots at 200, 500, 600, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards), as follows, cash: \$15, \$10, \$5, \$5, \$5, \$5, \$5—\$50.

Wednesday, 7th.—Second Competition, First Stage, at 11 A. M.—June International Military Practice Match.—Conditions as on Saturday, June 3.

Saturday, 10th.—First Competition at 11 A. M.—June Off-hand Match.—Open to everybody. 200 yards. Seven shots each entry. Fifty cents each. Any rifle; military, pulling 6 pounds, to receive four points on aggregate of three scores. Prizes to be awarded on last day of the competitions to the competitors in order of merit as above, respectively, cash: \$15, \$10, \$5, \$5, \$5, \$5, \$5, \$4, \$4, \$4, \$4, \$4—\$75.

Third Competition at 2.30 P. M.—The Duryea Skirmishers' Match.—Open to all comers. Rifle, any except repeaters. Distances, 500 to 200 yards. Shots not to exceed 30. Entrance fee, 50 cents each entry; entries unlimited to the extent that time and target accommodations will permit; original entries to have the preference over re-entries. Prizes.—1. A silver medal, presented by Gen. Hiram Duryea, valued at \$10, to be presented to the winner at each competition. But one medal to be won by the same person. 2. 15 per cent. of the entrance money. 3. 10 per cent. of the entrance money. In case the winner of a medal shall be first in any subsequent competition he shall receive the 15 per cent. division of entrance money, while the second man shall receive the medal.

Wednesday, 14th.—Second Competition at 11 A. M.—June Off-hand Match.

Saturday, 17th.—Second Competition at 11 A. M.—The Educational Match.

Also Second Stage of First Competition at 11 A. M.—June International Military Practice Match.—800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Any position. Other conditions as on Saturday, 3d.

Wednesday, 21st.—Second Stage of Second Competition at 11 A. M.—June International Military Practice Match.

Saturday, 24th.—Third Competition at 11 A. M.—June Off-hand Match.

Wednesday, 28th.—Fourth Competition at 11 A. M.—June Off-hand Match.

Also Fourth Competition at 2.30 P. M.—Duryea Skirmishers' Match.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.—The Committee of the National Rifle Association on the selection of a rifle with which to shoot the international military match in September met May 23, with Colonel H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., presiding. General Smith, Colonel Bodine and General Wingate, of the committee, attended, and Mr. Hare, of Massachusetts; Mr. Homer Fisher; Mr. Rathbone, of Brooklyn, and other expert riflemen were present by invitation. Assurances were received from several rifle manufacturers that they were now hard at work experimenting on a military rifle that will meet the requirements and be fully equal to the British weapons, with good prospects of success.

The second international military practice match, arranged to give practice to those of the National Guard who intend to compete for places upon the American team to shoot against the British volunteers in September next, as well as to others not intending so to compete, was partly shot, May 24, at Creedmoor. The distances were 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each target. There were forty-one entries, the following being the best scores:

Name and Regiment.	200.	500.	600.	Tot.
Sergt. J. McNevin, 13th N. Y.	29	31	33	93
Pvt. H. O. Brown, 23d N. Y.	26	31	20	84
Pvt. D. R. Atkinson.	25	31	27	83
Sergt. T. J. Dolan, 12th N. Y.	28	27	27	82
Pvt. F. Alder, 7th N. Y.	27	23	29	79
Capt. A. M. Miller, U. S. A.	26	27	26	79
1st Lieut. S. A. Day, U. S. A.	29	26	24	79

The match will be concluded at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards on Saturday next.

G. O. No. 14, State of New York, A. G. O., Albany, May 22, 1882, is as follows: "To prevent any misconception of the Circular from the Department of Rifle Practice, promulgated by General Orders No. 11, c. s., from these headquarters, it is proper to state that the 'trophy or money (optional) to the value of fifty dollars,' to be given by the State as mentioned therein, is to be limited and given only to members of the National Guard of the State of New York, accepted on the American Team."

MASSACHUSETTS.—G. O. No. 6, A. G. O., May 19, publishes the following changes in the law in regard to pay of officers and soldiers in the volunteer militia:

"For the duty prescribed in sections 100, 101, 108, 109, 113 and 117, commissioned officers shall hereafter be allowed and paid the same pay per diem as is prescribed for officers of like grade in the United States Army, viz., Brigadier-General, \$15.25; Colonel, \$9.75; Lieutenant-Colonel, \$8.33; Major, \$6.95; Captain, mounted, \$5.55; Captain, not mounted, \$5; Adjutant, Quartermaster, Assistant Surgeon, and Paymaster, \$5; 1st Lieutenant, mounted, \$4.75; 1st Lieutenant, not mounted, \$4.17; 2d Lieutenant, mounted, \$4.17; 2d Lieutenant, not mounted, \$3.89; Chaplain, \$4.17; non-commissioned staff officers, \$2.50; every member of a band, \$4; and every other enlisted man, \$2. And there shall be allowed for each horse actually employed by officers and soldiers authorized by law to be mounted, and for each draft horse employed in the artillery, \$4 per day, which shall be in full for all keeping and forage. For all other duty under orders of the Commander-in-Chief, unless otherwise specially provided for, or as a witness or defendant under summons, as provided in section 143, there shall be allowed and paid to each general, field and staff officer, \$4; to every other commissioned officer, \$2.50; to every member of a band, \$4; and to every other enlisted man, \$2 per day. To each Assistant Adjutant-General of Brigade, \$20 per annum; to each Adjutant, \$50 per annum; and to each Paymaster, \$12.50 per annum for each company in the command to which he is attached. There shall be allowed and paid to each officer detailed by competent authority to perform the duties of another the pay and allowances of the grade or office so filled: provided, that no officer shall be paid for duty under two offices at the same time, nor two officers for the same duty."

The companies of the 1st Infantry have received permission



from their Colonel to act as escort to Grand Army Post on Decoration Day.

The 1st Regiment in G. O. No. 8 has been directed to drill on Boston Common June 17 at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Crescent Rifles of New Orleans, after participating in the competitions at Indianapolis, will visit Boston on July 26 and remain 5 days.

The 6th Regiment will begin heavy artillery drills with skeleton pieces which will be furnished several of the armories.

Instead of fatigue dress the 8th Regiment will drill in full dress on the occasion of their Spring drill on June 13.

Inspections in the 9th Regiment took place as follows: 2d Battalion, Monday evening, May 22; and 1st Battalion, Tuesday, May 23. The bearing and drill of the men elicited favorable comment.

At their drill on May 17 the 5th Regiment turned out about 250 strong. Col. Dalton and Col. Stevens were present as inspecting officers. The regiment arrived at 10 o'clock and had an intermission for lunch from 12 till 2 when duties were resumed. Col. Bancroft was in command. Battalion drill, guard mounting, parade and inspection comprised the exercises performed. The movements were fairly executed, with much room for improvement and need of practice. Adjutant-General Berry was present in the afternoon.

Commissioned—1st Regt., Co. K. Captain, G. E. Lovett of Boston, vice Thomas, discharged; 1st Lieutenant, S. Hobbs of Boston, vice Lovett. 8th Regt., Chaplain, G. C. Osgood of Medford, vice Gage, discharged. Cavalry Battalion, Co. F, Captain, S. H. Fletcher of Westford, re-elected. Discharged—Capt. J. F. McCaffrey of Co. C, 9th Regt.

INDIANA.—Gen. Pope, on request from Major Porteus, of Leavenworth, Kan., has detailed the following Army officers to act as judges at the Indianapolis tournament in July next: Major J. J. Coppinger, 10th Infantry; Capt. E. B. Williston, 2d Artillery; Capt. S. B. M. Young, 8th Cavalry. The tournament promises to be a truly grand affair, and is under excellent headway. A correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from Indiana writes about it as follows: The encampment promises to be far beyond anything of the kind in interest that has occurred for years. We expect to put into camp some 1,500 of our State militia, and there have already entered for the competitive drills 15 military organizations outside the State, besides four in the State. Among the companies entering are two from New Orleans, two from St. Louis, the Chickasaw Guards of Memphis, the Porter Rifles of Nashville, Co. C of 1st Illinois, a company from Rochester, N. Y., and others.

CALIFORNIA.—G. O. No. 10, A. G. O., May 13, 1882, announces that Col. John A. Turner, A. A. G., California, has been placed upon the retired list, and appoints W. B. Burtis, of San Francisco, in his place. Upon the retirement of Col. Turner, and his departure to another field of labor, the Adjutant General's department expresses its sincere wish for his future welfare and heartfelt thanks for the intelligent and faithful discharge of his duties as Assistant Adjutant General of the State during the past two and a half years.

The resignation of Brig.-Gen. John F. Sheehan, commanding 4th Brigade, N. G. C., was accepted May 18, to take effect from and after the qualification of his successor. Maj. Lewellyn Tozer, Quartermaster 4th Brigade, N. G. C., is appointed Brigadier-General of the 4th Brigade, N. G. C., vice Sheehan, resigned. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Gen. Hartnaff, Latta and Snowden will receive and escort the Connecticut Armory Commission, composed of Governor Bigelow, Adjutant-General Harman, Quartermaster-General Harbison and Assistant Adjutant-General Fox, who visit Philadelphia on a tour of inspection.

OHIO.—The reception tendered the Cleveland Grays Walnut Club and commissioned officers of the Grays, by the Canot Club of the same company, was one of the most enjoyable affairs occurring in military circles this season. The hall was draped in a mass of flags to represent a large tent; an elegant portrait of the late President Garfield was appropriately draped, and stood on a large easel in one corner. Col. J. N. Prayce, captain of the Grays, in responding to the toast of "Cleveland Grays," gave a short history of the company, from its organization in 1837, up to the present date. In the course of his remarks, he stated that although the Grays, as a company, had not a very brilliant war record, out of 110 men who went out with the Grays, 86 had been promoted to staff or line officers.

The Cleveland Light Artillery and the Cleveland Grays each subscribed \$100 to the Garfield Monumental Fund recently.

NEW YORK.—The 32d regiment had an outside door drill on Monday evening, May 22.

The 32d regiment, Brooklyn, are making preparations for establishing a gymnasium. The matter was discussed in the meeting of the Board of Officers on Friday evening, May 26. The meeting was open to members of the regiment who desired to take part in the discussion.

Capt. H. E. Kane, 14th regiment, has been discharged, and 2d Lieut. A. Kline, 14th regiment, has received his commission.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has reported favorably on an appropriation for rebuilding the 8th regiment armory.

Commissions have been received for 1st Lieut. F. S. Rice, 9th regiment, and R. D. Jewett, Captain and Commissary 2d Brigade.

Appointments: W. Goodwin, inspector; C. L. Perkins, junior engineer; C. F. Beebe, inspector of rifle practice; F. R. Appleton, captain and aide-de-camp, 2d Brigade.

Resigned: M. A. L. David, inspector of rifle practice, 2d Brigade; 2d Lieut. W. B. Carrington, 7th regiment; J. E. Sherwood, 2d lieutenant, 7th regiment.

The Brooklyn authorities have granted to Major-Gen. Shaler, commanding the 1st Division, the use of Prospect Park for the muster ordered for the 1st Division in orders issued last week.

The election of a captain for the 3d Battery, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, May 22, resulted in favor of 1st Lieut. H. L. Barquist, who received 35 out of the 55 votes cast. The other candidate was Major Tyson, of the 13th regiment. The new captain passed the Board of Examination on Tuesday evening, May 23.

Col. Richard Vose, commanding the 71st regiment, has issued orders for assembly of the regiment on Decoration Day at 7.45 A. M., in full dress, blue trousers, white belts and gloves. Company commanders must carefully inspect uniforms and equipments of the men before adjutant's call. The men are directed to prepare for the annual inspection and muster on June 22. This regiment has received orders to furnish a guard on Decoration Day for President Arthur, consisting of 2 officers, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 20 privates. Capt. Cowan will be in command, with Lieut. Leo as his assistant. The President will have a guard which would have delighted old Frederick William of Prussia, as

Col. Vose intends to have no man in it less than 6 feet high. Col. Vose has received Gen. Hancock's consent to his request to use Governor's Island as a drill ground for the outside drill shortly to be ordered.

The 13th regiment was directed in G. O. No. 6, of May 19, to drill as follows: Right wing (G, C, F, I, and K) on Monday, May 22, under Lieut.-Col. Theo. B. Gates; left wing (A, D, H, E, and B) on Friday, May 26, under Major W. H. H. Tyson; the regiment on Friday, June 2, assembly at 8 o'clock. The order gives thorough instructions for the inspection and muster on Wednesday, June 7, at Prospect Park, when the regiment is ordered to assemble at 7.30 A. M., with one day's rations, etc. Col. Gates has been relieved as President of the Court-martial and Capt. Fackner detailed in his place. The Washington Light Artillery, of Virginia, will visit the 13th in the autumn, accompanied by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. On the same occasion the 6th Royal Fusiliers, of Montreal, Canada, under command of Lieut.-Col. Gardner, are expected to be present. Should a sufficient number volunteer, a corps of cadets, between the ages of 16 and 18, will be organized in September next, under the immediate instruction of the colonel commanding and an officer volunteering to assist. Instruction will be given on Saturday evenings. The regimental gymnasium will be open to all such cadets, from the time of subscribing their names and complying with the proper conditions. John T. Jennings has been elected 2d lieutenant of Co. B, and 1st Lieut. F. Harrison and 2d Lieut. J. E. Daly, Co. F, have resigned.

It is stated that the State camp will consist of one regiment at a time and each for five days. The commanding officer of the regiment will command the camp. The men will be fed by the Commissary Department. The survivors of Co. D, 128th N. Y. Volunteers, attended a "roll call" on Thursday, May 20, at 8 o'clock, and made arrangements to hold a reunion Sept. 4, the anniversary of their muster into the United States service. Much interest was manifested. The 7th Regiment will probably go into camp at Newport during the summer. An election will be held in Co. B, 12th Regiment, on Friday, June 22, for the purpose of choosing a First Lieutenant in the place of L. Goldsmith, resigned. The following non-commissioned officers in the 12th Regiment having passed the Board of Examination, have been granted warrants: First Sergeant Thomas F. Carney, Co. H; Corporals Albert Kaese, Co. H; Victor W. Newman, Co. I; Frederick Kemler, Co. K.

The First Brigade, General W. G. Ward, will parade in full dress uniform light marching order on Decoration Day, and will form in close column of companies, right in front, on West 51st street, head of column resting on Fifth avenue, to be ready to move at 9.30 A. M. 22d, 11th, 12th, 3d N. H. and 9th Regiments in the order named. In orders the General directs that the column must be kept well closed up, and Regimental Commanders will be careful to see that the front rank of their bands keeps at a distance of not more than 25 yards from the rear company of the preceding regiment, excepting the band of the leading regiment, which will regulate its movements by those of the Brigade Staff, keeping 15 yards in their rear.

FOURTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY N. G.—The closing drill and reception of Co. C, Capt. E. Hamilton, of this command was held Monday evening, May 22, at the Armory in Jersey City. The drill-room is rather a small affair and hardly capable of holding the friends of the company who came to see the show, among whom were a large number of National Guardsmen from New York, Brooklyn and Hoboken, so the company had to be reduced to 12 files, although enough were present to form at least 24 files. The 2d Lieutenant first took command and put the company through the school of the company; then the 1st Lieutenant tried his hand at the manual and double-time movements, the Captain closing the drill with loading and firing. The drill throughout was such a splendid affair that criticism would seem superfluous, even the cramped space seeming to have no demoralizing effect. The step was perfect, the obliquings remarkably good, and the manual and loading and firing machine-like and easy. The only thing that could be found fault with by the most critical was the front into line double time—the step was good, the alignment well kept, time good—but the leading four continually neglected to come to a right shoulder at the command double time. Captain Hamilton and his able Lieutenants are to be congratulated on their success in educating their company to such a high degree of military precision. The several regiments of New York might learn something by comparison if they would take the trouble to go and see our Jersey neighbors.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—Circular 2, May 15, 1882, invites the regiment to attend divine service on Sunday evening, May 28, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague and Clinton streets. Assembly at 6.45 P. M., at the armory. G. O. No. 12 directs assembly at the armory at 7.15 for drill and review at Prospect Park, on June 7 next, in compliance with G. O. No. 1, Headquarters, 4th Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., and publishes extracts from G. O. 2, 2d division, relative to above parade. G. O. 13, orders drill and instruction on Saturday, May 27, at 4.15 P. M.

FOURTEENTH NEW YORK.—Col. James McLeer.—This regiment celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of its muster into the United States service on Tuesday evening, May 23, in the presence of a large and select audience. The first part of the programme, a few well-rendered selections by the regimental band, which were received with continued applause, being concluded, a rifle match for the "Champion Mid-range Medal" took place in the main drill hall of the armory, and was watched with great interest by a large number of the spectators. Distance, 69 yards and a fraction; target, the ordinary reduced third-class target. The following scores were made:

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—Circular 2, May 15, 1892, invites the regiment to attend divine service on Sunday evening, May 16, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague and Clinton streets. Assembly at 6.45 P. M., at the armory. G. O. No. 13 directs assembly at the armory at 7.15 for drill and review at Prospect Park, on June 7 next, in compliance with G. O. No. 1, Headquarters, 4th Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., and publishes extracts from G. O. 2, 2d division, relative to parade. G. O. 13, orders drill and instruction on Saturday, May 27, at 4.15 P. M.

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Corpl. John Correy, Co. A.....	5	4	5	5	5	—24
Pvt. James Moore, Co. A.....	3	5	4	4	2	—18
Pvt. Thomas M. Harvey, Co. A.....	5	4	5	4	5	—23
Com. Sergt. E. A. Anderson, N. C. S.....	4	5	4	5	—23	
Lieut. John J. Dixon, Co. C.....	3	2	4	2	3	—14
Pvt. Fred. Schulkin, Co. A.....	4	3	4	0	2	—13
Corpl. John Henwood, Co. A.....	4	4	4	3	5	—20
Lieut. James M. White, Co. B.....	5	4	3	0	—16	
Ord. Sergt. Wm. E. Taylor, N. C. S.....	3	5	2	5	—19	
Capt. Ed. S. Browe, I. R. P.....	3	3	5	5	—21	

When the match was finished adjutant's call was sounded and responded to by ten companies of 12 files front, which marched into the hall and formed in handsome style for review by His Honor Mayor Seth Low, of Brooklyn. Gens. Jordan, Christensen, and Brownell, accompanied by their staffs, were also at the reviewing point. The regiment executed the "present arms" in a spirited manner, the men looked trim, clean and in good shape throughout; their bearing and appearance was military, they marched well and stood firm—in short, their performance, brief as it was, was very satisfactory all through, and few organizations could show better discipline.

The captain in command of the company in the left wing who made his men change direction while side stepping in

closing up towards the centre is reminded that that was not the proper way to accomplish the object and that it did not look well. During the march past the reviewing party, alignments, step and distances were well preserved; the march was handsomely executed. Of the manual only a few movements were executed, but what there was of it was well done. A company of war veterans, in civilian dress and red caps, formed on the right and preceded the regiment in the march.

After the close of the review the marksman's badges were presented by Col. Story, whose speech was rendered inaudible by the continual noise made by the audience during the whole time of the presentation.

A dance, which was kept up till long after midnight, closed the festivities.

FOURTH BRIGADE, N. Y.—Under orders lately issued from Division Headquarters, the brigade is ordered to parade in fatigue uniform and heavy marching order, with one day's cooked rations, at Prospect Park parade ground, on Wednesday, June 7, 1882, at 9 o'clock A. M. Field and staff officers mounted, to be inspected and mustered. Promotions on the Brigade Staff: Capt. D. S. Babcock, Jr., (late senior aide-de-camp), to be com. of sub., Feb. 27, 1882; Lieut. C. L. Middleton, (late junior aide-de-camp), to be capt. and senior aide-de-camp, Feb. 27, 1882.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Col. S. V. R. Cruger.—The second battalion drill of the out-door series in this regiment was held on Friday, May 19, at the Manhattan Athletic grounds, 57th street and 8th avenue. The assembly was at the armory at 4.30 P. M., but the attendance was slim owing, no doubt, to the fact that the weather was dark and lowering, with every indication of a storm. The battalion was equalized in seven companies, twelve files front, F and I being consolidated. The grounds were reached shortly after 5 o'clock, and without delay Col. Cruger who was in command began the drill with an advance by the flank of companies, a wheel by fours to the left, and a march in column of companies. These movements settled the men; the step was very steady and even considering the rough state of the ground; distances in the column of fours were, however, poorly preserved. After a good wheel into line, and an advance battalion front, the close column was formed on first division, right in front, while on the march the promptness of officers and guides were particularly noticeable. Indeed, throughout this drill there was a marked improvement in the company guides, as compared with the drill on April 19, while the officers seemed to appreciate the necessity of a close attention to the commands of the instructor. It was also plain to be seen that the company commanders gave due heed to our remarks on the loud tone in which orders were repeated at the drill on April 19, for on this occasion these officers merely repeated the orders absolutely necessary and only for the benefit of their individual commands. The result was that there was no confusion, and every order was clearly understood. The close column was deployed on first division, reformed on fourth division, and then deployed on second division, the principal errors being a lack of judgment regarding the distances. The prompt duty of guides and officers was most commendable; we cannot, however, say as much for the file closers. These officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, seem to think that their particular duty during a battalion drill is to stand around and look pretty. File closers are assigned their positions for a specific purpose, and the sooner the company commanders in the 12th instruct their lieutenants and sergeants as to what is required from them, the better it will be for the regiment. We often wonder when observing the battalion drills of the National Guard why regimental and company officers permit this gross neglect of duty on the part of their file closers, for the carelessness is not alone in those of the 12th but in every regiment in the National Guard of New York State. A school of instruction on the duties of guides and file closers is a want which needs immediate attending to. The close column was next formed from the column of fours, both by the right and left, and deployed in fair shape, the principal trouble being the great loss of distance in the column of fours. There was altogether too much distance between companies during the marches in column of fours. A right and left front into line from column of fours, both from the halt and on the march in quick and double time, were executed in fair shape, the company and general guides deserving a special compliment for their promptness and attention. We have rarely, if ever, seen the guides of this regiment do more efficient work, and we would advise Adjutant Murphy to continue his non-commissioned officers' drills. After a ployment on fourth division, left in front, the colonel ordered a deployment in fourth division, but, for some reason, the commandant of the leading division in the column stood fast instead of moving to the right in column of fours. The interior divisions became confused, while the rear division, original first, marched up to its proper position, but could not reach the new alignment, being stopped by the leading division, original fourth. After some slight delay, the blunder was rectified and the drill was continued, the line breaking into column of fours and circling the field in double time, during which the fours preserved the best distances of the afternoon. A formation of the line from column of fours, faced to the rear, was most clumsily executed, but, on a repetition, the movement was fairly performed. This manoeuvre was repeated several times, both by the right and left, all of them being neatly executed, although not at all as clean as could and should have been done. The drill was closed with a march in column of companies and a wheel into line from the march, very finely executed. As a whole, the drill was a vast improvement over that given on April 19, and, but for the paucity of members, would have been most satisfactory to the regimental commander. It is proposed to hold another of these outdoor drills in June, unless orders for a regimental encampment are received, at which time the champion drill by company for the prize offered by Colonel Cruger will be held. It is understood, though not officially, that Companies A, B, H, I and K will compete for this prize. This competition will be by company in the manual of arms, company movements and the school of the skirmisher. The regiment is ordered to parade in full uniform, white trousers, on Decoration Day; assembly at 8.15 A. M. On this occasion the 12th will receive and escort the 3d Regiment, New Hampshire, Col. J. N. Patterson, who will take part in the parade. The 3d will arrive at 7.30 A. M. by the Fall River boat. They will take elevated railroad cars to Fifth street and Sixth Avenue, where the 12th will formally receive and escort them to their place in the column. After the parade, the 12th will escort the 3d to the Metropolitan Hotel, where the New Hampshire boys will be quartered during their stay in New York. During the afternoon the sights of New York will be taken in by the visitors under escort of members of the 12th, and the field, staff and line officers of both regiments will attend the evening celebration at the Academy of Music. The 3rd will visit Coney Island, Manhattan Beach, as the special guests of Mr. Corbin on the morning of May 31, and will leave for home in the afternoon, being reviewed by His Honor Mayor Grace and the city officials at 4 o'clock in the City Hall Park.



**EIGHTH NEW YORK.**—Col. G. D. Scott.—The Eighth had a regimental drill at the armory on Friday evening, May 19, of which the following is a résumé: First a dress parade, with creditable manual and reasonable steadiness. Next a battalion drill with eight companies of eight files front—a rather poor attendance, but about as large a command as can be accommodated in the drill hall. We have stated in former criticisms on the 8th regiment that battalion manoeuvres with the whole regiment can hardly be properly developed in the armory. No sooner has a movement begun when the want of room makes a change necessary. The drill was initiated with firings by battalion, rank, wing, company, and file. Some very fair volleys were fired, but in the individual instruction there is still great room for improvement. The stepping off by the rear rank needs more looking after, the pieces are handled somewhat carelessly, the right hands at ready are as a rule held entirely too low, and in firing by file officers and file closers should see that the men go through the movements of loading properly. The object of this drill is not to perform a race to determine who can bring his piece to the shoulder and pull the trigger in the quickest and wildest manner. Men should be instructed to go through all the motions of loading before they come to "ready," to aim at something before pulling the trigger, and to act in a cool and deliberate manner. Without this no results can be obtained, and men might as well be handling broomsticks as muskets. The march in column of fours which commenced the marching was not very good; the alignments and distances in the left half of the battalion especially were not good—file closers acting like wooden men—the fours did not march up to the turning point properly, distances were lost, and a continual rush to close up was the consequence. On right into line followed, during the execution of which the majority of the company commanders did not halt their commands three yards from the alignment, as prescribed by par. 420, page 180, but marched up close to the new line, several guides were slow in coming out, and the left company, which could not form into line for want of room, failed to come to support arms. Repeated there was some improvement, after which the battalion broke into column of divisions to the front and then formed line by the command "divisions left front into line," during which there was some crowding, but no actual blundering. In right of divisions rear into column the 1st division went astray—how, why, and through whose fault nobody can tell, but it would not be the thing if this movement were executed for once without somebody spoiling it. After wheeling the divisions into line with guides lead and behind time, formation of division column to the rear by the left was ordered, but the 3d company performed a private evolution on its own hook which nobody could understand, and which necessitated a repetition. This time it was done correctly. A series of ployments into close column of divisions right and left in front on 1st and 4th divisions and deployment into line were all correctly yet not handsomely performed. Double column fours left and right also passed off without blundering, but there is too much raggedness and irregularity in the movements of the fours and the companies. Change direction by the right flank had to be repeated several times before it suited the colonel, and in this movement we first noticed that the officer in command of the second division would not step back the customary two paces as laid down in par. 200 in dressing his command. He made this mistake every time when it was necessary to dress his command. The drill wound up with quite lengthy march in column of fours, during which the colonel met with but poor success in attempting to correct the fault which the battalion has of losing time in changing direction by fours. They will persist in ignoring the turning point, and if there were no wall to stop them it could not be calculated where they would land if the march were kept up for any length of time.

**NINTH NEW YORK.**—Col. W. Seward, Jr.—Adjutant's call was sounded at about 9 p. m. on Thursday evening, May 18, the occasion of the presentation of marksmen's badges to the 9th regiment. The affair had been ordered at 8 p. m. Why this delay? However, after it had at last commenced, the formation was prompt enough, and at its completion the adjutant turned over to Col. Seward, who was in command, a battalion of ten companies with twelve files front. Gen. Barnes, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the State, was present to present the badges, and occupied the reviewing stand, accompanied by a number of other staff officers.

The ceremonies began with a dress parade, characterized by a deplorable, slovenly, and spiritless manual, and unsoldierly and unsteady bearing on the part of the men all through the battalion, both in front and rear ranks. The only movements in the manual executed with any thing like regularity were the order and the dropping of the left hands in executing the carry, while in all the other movements each man seemed to be intent on suiting nothing but his own blessed convenience. We could not help being disappointed in the exhibition because we expected grand deeds in view of the "boom" in the regiment about which we have read and heard a good deal of late, and also because we gave the 9th credit for having sufficient *esprit de corps* to do their level best on an occasion especially got up to show what they could accomplish as soldiers. "These men won't stand like they do in the 7th and other regiments," was a remark we heard a gentleman make who has occasion to witness a great many similar turn-outs. Well, they did not stand like the 7th, that is a fact, but why they should not, or what there is to hinder them, are matters which can be explained only by those who have the instruction and looking after of the men in their charge. We think proper company instruction and live file closers instead of dummies would do a great deal towards improvement.

When the dress parade was over the regiment was wheeled into column of companies and closed in mass on fifth company preparatory to the review. The wheels were good enough and the "fours right about" was fair, but when it came to dressing and taking of distances the left guides were slow and behind hand. Nearly all had to be specially told to face about, and in the third company we noticed no left guide at all. If no available non-commissioned officer was present one should have been assigned to the place from some other company. The alignments and marching in passing in review were correct, and the bearing of the men was better than at parade, so that this part of the programme may be called quite creditable. The crowding in formation of line was due to want of space, and could not well be avoided. The next was the presentation of the badges, which was accompanied by a suitable speech on the part of Gen. Barnes, at the conclusion of which the regiment was dismissed. The standing of the regiment in marksmanship is 14 out of 24.

A guard mount wound up the military programme. It was the best part of the performance of the evening, but subject to the following criticism: All the non-commissioned officers in going to the front marched round the right flank and did not unite properly in front, and in order of rank. They should keep themselves posted about their rank and dates of warrants. The left guide did not know his place and hung around on the edge of the line of file closers in a forlorn and bewildered manner until his place was pointed out to him by

the adjutant. Officers of the day had sashes on, which have been discarded for the last ten years. The fact that the adjutant presented his guard before closing ranks was an oversight, as we know from previous performances that he knows how to do it. Duties of sentries need more looking after. We noticed a sentinel presenting arms to a 1st lieutenant.

There was a large audience, the band and drum corps furnished excellent music, and in a social respect the affair was quite a success.

An election of Major has been ordered by S. O. No. 15, from 1st Brigade Headquarters, dated May 17, to take place on June 1, 1882.

**MILITARY ATHLETICS.**—Company B, 12th regiment, held its athletic entertainment on Saturday evening, May 20, at their armory. A large and select audience were present, nearly half of whom were ladies; great interest was shown, and all were highly pleased with the various contests. The track was surveyed and marked out on the floor of the armory by a chalk line, and was 16 laps to the mile. All the records made are official. W. B. Curtis, N. Y. A. C., *Spirit of the Times*, was referee; E. Plummer, New York *Sportsman*, and James Watson, timekeepers. Andrew L. Thompson, 22d regiment, was clerk of the course. The scorers were: R. Parker, 69th regiment; Sergts. J. Ross and U. Wood, 12th regiment, and Mr. F. M. Bullocke. Great credit is due these gentlemen and other assistants for the help they rendered. The entertainment commenced with a half-mile run, C. J. Leach, Co. B, 12th regiment, winner, with A. Kingsland, same company, second. This was almost a walk over by the winner, who ran easily and without being pushed. The 220 yard hurdle race was won very handsomely, after a fine struggle, by Geo. Bleekman, Co. B, 12th regiment; M. B. Flynt, Co. I, 13th, being second and close to the winner. (No time was taken.) J. H. Hooking, of Co. B, 12th regiment, won the sack race (1 lap)—time, 27½ sec.; H. Kraft—being second man. In the tug of war, the new famous team of the 13th regiment, consisting of D. Lord (captain and anchor), A. Rehagee, E. E. Flynt and W. T. Brokaw, added more laurels to those already won. The first tug was between the 13th and 12th regiments, in which through a false start, the 13th regiment, not being ready, were pulled over by the 12th. The referee ordered the tug pulled over, and the 13th, now on their mettle, yanked the 12th regiment over all in a heap in short order. The final tug was between the 69th and 13th regiments' teams, and was a good one. The 13th gained 6 inches of rope at the start and held it until the time limit (5 minutes) had expired, thus winning the tug; both teams held what rope they had like a vise, but the 69th must learn to be quick on the start. J. H. Hooking, Co. B, 12th regiment (scratch), won the mile handicap walk—time, 7 min. 1½ sec.; R. McCausland, who received 30 seconds start, came in second. The three legged race (110 yards) was won by W. D. and G. R. Preston, of Co. I, 7th N. Y., 18 1-5 seconds; G. Bleekman and A. Kingsland, Co. B, 12th, being second. This was a good race, the winners getting by their men very handsomely. A boxing exhibition was given by two amateurs, and much amused the spectators. The event of the evening was the five mile run, and as the best runners in the National Guard had entered, an exciting race was in prospect. There were eight starters, all of whom went off at a good pace and kept well together until the third mile, when the hot pace began to tell, and some of the runners began to lag, and two dropped out, J. Connors, 69th, and A. Rehagee, 13th. O. J. Leach, 12th, and T. H. Noonan, 71st regiments, kept bunched, and made a very pretty race; the audience fairly crazy with excitement kept up a continuous applause. This race was won by A. Rehagee, Co. I, 13th regiment, by 5 sec.—time, 28 min. 25 sec.; C. J. Leach, Co. B, 12th N. Y., second—time, 28 min. 30 sec.; J. Connors, Co. B, 69th regiment, third—time, 28 min. 47 sec. These men have, each, made the best time on record in amateur military athletics in the United States. T. H. Noonan, Co. K, 71st regiment, was unwell when he started, but ran a very game race.

The three mile walk concluded the entertainment, and was won by J. H. Hooking, Co. B, 12th regiment, champion walker of the National Guard—time, 29 min. 6 sec.; J. Cohe, second. Mr. Hooking's fine walking was greatly admired.

The games were a complete success, and every one was satisfied. Handsome cups were presented to the first and second in each event except in the tug of war, for which a handsome ice picher and tray were given.

**COLORADO.**—From Denver our correspondent writes, May 15, 1882: Arrangements are now being made by the militia companies of the State to hold a volunteer military encampment at Buena Vista, Colorado, on or about the 20th of June. The citizens there have generously proposed paying the expenses of the different companies who may be present, and the railroads have promised very low rates of transportation. The site chosen for the proposed encampment is between the town of Buena Vista and Cottonwood Hot Springs, on the Cottonwood creek, where fine trout fishing could be had, where it is delightfully cold and pleasant, and the scenery is unsurpassed. Governor Pitkin has promised to attend with his staff, and the Chaffee Light Artillery are to take a prominent part in working the affair through to a successful end. It is proposed to have a school of artillery, a practice drill, a sham battle and a grand review and inspection.

#### ENGINEER MELVILLE'S WIFE'S STORY.

The *Philadelphia Record*, May 19, reports the wife of P. Asst. Engineer Melville, of the *Jeannette*, as telling this story: "On the 10th of last June I retired to my room late at night. Days of anxious waiting for some news of the *Jeannette* without bringing a ray of hope had almost caused me to despair of ever again seeing my husband. I had fallen into an uneasy sleep, from which one of the children aroused me. It was, perhaps, more than an hour after this, and while I was wide awake, that I became conscious of a strange presence in the room, and you may well imagine with what mingled feelings of joy and fear I heard George's voice, and, looking up, saw him standing by the bedside—saw him as plainly as I now see you. He was saying: 'Count the bells! Count the bells!' and as he spoke I distinctly heard the bell of a ship striking, two by two, the strokes of the hour. 'Count them,' continued my husband, and I said 'Yes, George.'

"I remember that when the seventh stroke sounded I thought that if it was a ship's bell there could be but one more, and, as the last sound died away, my husband said: 'Eight bells; the *Jeannette* is lost!' and vanished from the room. At that moment the sitting room clock struck the hour of 4, and it was the morning of the 11th of June. At that very hour on that very morning the *Jeannette* went down into the fathomless depths of the Arctic Ocean, and the ice floes closed over her grave. I am no Spiritualist," continued Mrs. Melville, "nor do I believe in spirits. I do not attempt to explain what I have just told you, but it is, every word of it, true. I never expected after that to hear of the safety of the crew of the *Jeannette*. A few weeks after the occurrence which I have narrated, and at the same hour in the morning, I had arisen for the day, and was in the hall when you see there. Again I saw my husband—nay, I even

felt his breath in my face. I was dreadfully startled, but had sufficient courage to call out: 'George, is that you?' when the figure disappeared as if swallowed up in the air."

"And did you never speak of this before?" said the astonished reporter. "Frequently," said Mrs. Melville, "frequently to our little household, and once to Mrs. De Long, the unfortunate wife of the poor commander of the *Jeannette*. Last Summer, or in the early Fall, I met her in Philadelphia. She was hopeful, even confident, of the ultimate return of her husband. I was cast down, and finally told her what I have just related to you. She was disposed to laugh at me, but I told her that I believed that the *Jeannette* had been lost on the 11th of June. Alas! for poor Mrs. De Long, my prophecy was too true. Here is a letter from her to my little girl on the very day the news came that Captain De Long's dead body had been found."

#### ENGLISH AND FRENCH EFFECTIVE FLEETS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Army and Navy Gazette* furnishes the following table to show the comparative state of the English and French non-obsolete fleets in battle array. In reference to it, he says: "Whether you look at the grand total, French 61 against English 60, the obsolete, 23 against 20, the non-obsolete less objectionable ships, 29 versus 30, the equality in force of the two fleets is a very ugly 'fact.' I look at it with dismay, and I maintain that the French will be much the superior force in 1885."

FRENCH.	1882.	Description.
1. (A) Admiral Baudin	Building....	To mount from 100 to 72-ton guns.
2. (A) Formidable....	"	"
3. Calman....	"	"
4. Indomptable....	"	"
5. Requin....	Complete....	"
6. Terrible....	Completing....	"
7. Admiral Duperré....	"	To mount 48-ton guns.
8. Devastation....	"	"
9. Foudroyant....	Building....	"
10. Magenta....	"	"
11. Neptune....	"	"
12. Hoche....	"	"
13. Marteau....	"	"
14. Vengeur....	Completing....	"
15. Tonnant....	"	"
16. Fulminante....	"	To mount 34-ton guns.
17. Furieux....	Building....	"
18. Tonnerre....	Reserve....	"
19. Tempête....	"	"
20. Redoutable....	"	To mount 20-ton guns.
21. Colbert....	Commission....	"
22. Trident....	Reserve....	"
23. Richelieu....	"	"
24. Friedland....	Commission....	"
25. Marengo....	"	"
26. Suffren....	"	"
27. Ocean....	Reserve....	"
28. (a) Bayard....	Completing....	"
29. (a) Turenne....	"	"
30. Duquesne....	Building....	"
31. Vanban....	"	"
32. Lagallionnaire....	Reserve....	"
33. Victorieuse....	"	"
34. Triomphante....	Commission....	"

4 Others ordered.

38  
9 Wood. Two new wood completing (b).

29  
(a.) Unopposable at present, or apparently, in 1885.

The *Budget de l'Exercice*, 1882, promises the completion of these ships in 1885.

Sir Thomas Brassey in his book, page 316, states "that the two ships (A), and two others," are to be armed with 100-ton guns, to be complete in 1885."

The French have 16 building, English 10.

ENGLISH.	1882.	Description.
1. (e) Inflexible....	Commission....	To mount 80-ton guns.
2. Collingwood....	Building....	To mount 43-ton guns.
3. (e) Majestic....	"	"
4. (e) Colossus....	"	"
5. Conqueror....	"	"
6. Dreadnought....	Reserve....	To mount 38 ton guns.
7. Thunderer....	Commission....	"
8. Devastation....	Reserve....	To mount 35-ton guns.
9. (e) Agamemnon....	Completing....	To mount 33-ton guns.
10. (e) Ajax....	"	"
11. Neptune....	Commission....	"
12. Alexandra....	"	To mount 25-ton guns.
13. Téméraire....	"	"
14. Monarch....	"	"
15. Belleisle....	"	"
16. Orion....	Reserve....	"
17. Hotspur....	"	"
18. *Glatton....	"	"
19. Sultan....	Commission....	To mount 18-ton guns.
20. Superb....	"	"
21. Hercules....	"	"
22. Impérieuse....	Building....	"
23. Warspite....	"	"
24. Northampton....	Commission....	"
25. Nelson....	Reserve....	"
26. Rupert....	"	"
27. Shannon....	"	"
28. *Gorgon....	Commission....	"
29. *Hydra....	"	"
30. *Cyclops....	"	"
31. *Hecate....	Reserve....	"
32. *Triumph....	Commission....	To mount 12-ton guns.
33. *Swiftsure....	"	"
34. *Invincible....	"	"
35. *Iron Duke....	"	"
36. *Audacious....	Reserve....	"

4 Others ordered.

40  
5 { Marked \* unseaworthy, except in "fine weather from port to port."—Design Committee Report.

35 Seaworthy.

5 { \*\* Faulty construction, armament contemptible comparatively, etc.

30  
5 { (e) experimental, as to armor of which I entertain strong disapproval.

25



A SERIES of experiments are being conducted at Portsmouth by the executive officers of Her Majesty's gunnery ship *Excellent*, to test the penetration of heavy shot into the decks of ships built at various angles. The latest series have been to fire at armor plating constructed to represent a deck of 3 in. and 4 in. armor, fixed at various angles. The firing at 15 deg. and 10 deg. took place with a 9 in. 12-ton gun with full charges. The results at 10 degrees were considered highly satisfactory, no complete penetration having occurred.

A DESPATCH of May 3, from London, says: "The Egyptian officers concerned in the conspiracy against Arabi Bey have been degraded to the ranks and exiled to the Sudan. The sentence of the Court-martial concludes as follows: 'Whereas the Court finds that Ismail Pacha instigated the plot and sent Rantib Pacha to Egypt to organize it, the question of the discontinuance of Ismail Pacha's civil list will be submitted to the Khedive and Council of Ministers.' Five iron-clads have been kept in readiness at Constantinople for the past month to put to sea at a moment's notice for the purpose of conveying troops to Egypt, should the Powers agree as to the necessity for Turkish intervention."

THE French army furnishes an interesting example of the growth of military forces in modern times and the effect of compulsory general service in the ranks. Twenty-two years ago Lord Palmerston, when dangling French armaments before the House of Commons to frighten members into the fortification vote, stated that France had an army of 600,000 men, of whom 400,000 were under arms and the rest could be ready in a fortnight. In 1870 the force placed in line on the German frontier amounted to only about 250,000 men. After the great crash there was introduced compulsory general service, tempered by volunteering, instead of conscription with the power of buying substitutes, and an organization was laid down by which the French Republic could now place in first line at the commencement of a war nearly 800,000 men, with about half as many behind to supply casualties. And this is irrespective of the "territorial army," which will garrison fortresses and guard lines of communication.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

At the opening of the Spring meeting of the English Iron and Steel Institute the President, Mr. Joshua Smith, alluding to the death of members during the year, said: "He would refer especially to the distinguished American, Mr. Holley, who gave himself an infinite amount of trouble to attend the meetings of the institute, and there explained in the most open and straightforward way the development of the trade in his own country, while he modestly kept in the background his own efforts in connection with it. Those efforts, however, had decided the council to decide early in the year that the Bessemer medal must go to Mr. Holley; and though, unfortunately, they could not present it to him in person, they still thought it desirable to give it to his family. The council further thought that, in view of Mr. Holley's distinguished services to his country, it would be very desirable that the American Minister should receive it on behalf of his representatives; and although it was found that it would be contrary to all etiquette for the Minister to attend there, he had kindly undertaken to receive a deputation from the council that afternoon, when he would receive the medal and transmit it to Mr. Holley's representatives."

GERMANY and Russia are both pushing forward experiments in flying machines for use in war or otherwise. It appears that the direction in which these are working is the only one likely to be successful. It ignores the ridiculous inflated gas-bag, which is enormous in size, difficult and costly to fill in war, and floats—a gigantic derelict—at the mercy of every current of air, a huge mark for the first gunner who can hit and bring it to the ground. Baumgarten in Germany and Baranovski in Russia adopt the principle of the inclined plane pressed against the air, and thus capable of making some attempt at least to regulate its own course. In the kite the force that presses the inclined plane is the hand of the boy acting through the string. In the sail of the boat the resistance of the water to side-long motion keeps the sail pressed against the wind. In flying machines the pressure is given by an engine carried by the machine and acting by means of fans of one sort or the other. The difficulty at present is the weight of engine and fuel; but with the development of electrical practical knowledge we may fairly expect to see accumulators which will supply the maximum of power with the minimum of weight. Then the problem of flying in still air will be solved. Whether we shall ever be able to ride the storm is another matter.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

LATE advices from Montevideo do not speak very favorably of the political condition of Uruguay. Italy and Spain have been aggrieved and seek restitution. "The government is isolated and is only maintained by the force of the army. Santos, the President, in the short space of a month since his election, has shown his incapacity, and the great crimes committed during the former administration, of which he was the principal character and prime mover, now brought to light, have engulfed his administration, and, it is feared, the country also, in ruin. Business is at a standstill, and nothing is bought except the most requisite articles for daily consumption."

In a private letter to Gen. Carnahan, of Indianapolis, Gen. Lew Wallace, the American Minister at Constantinople, describing a wonderful exhibition of horsemanship which he recently witnessed, says: "I was invited a few days ago by the Sultan to go with him and witness a drill of his household troops. The old Eleventh could beat his infantry, but the performance of his Circassian cavalry was something extraordinary. As a sample: Four companies magnificently mounted were in line. A bugle call, and the right company dashed through to the front full speed. Another call, there

was a beautiful feat. Each man reached out with his right hand, caught the rein close to the bit, pulled hard, and threw his horse flat on his left side, dismounting as it went down. Then, on the ground behind the horse, he began firing as a skirmisher. A third call, the company rose up with their horses and retreated at full speed, re-forming as they went. As I had never even heard of such a thing, you can imagine my astonishment."

A LECTURER in England on China and Japan recently said: "Until the arrival of foreign surgeons there was not a native in the whole Chinese Empire who could remove a tumor, treat an abscess, or even set a fractured limb with certainty; and even now there are no surgeons in the army or navy."

KULJA has been occupied by the Chinese. A few weeks ago some 8,000 troops of the Emperor, well and completely armed with weapons of European make, took possession of it. Ten rifled cannon and some rapid-firing Chassepot rifles are among these weapons. It is said that in 1880 and 1881 the Chinese bought from Germany more than 100,000 Chassepot rifles that originally belonged to France.

MAJOR N. Willoughby Wallace, of the King's Royal Rifles, British Army, is said to have invented a spade to meet the requirements of the authorities—first, that it shall render men independent of any ground; secondly, that it shall cut roots; thirdly, that it shall be able to lever up stones; fourthly, that it shall be useful in camp life, and, if necessary, be capable of breaking open boxes of ammunition or provisions; fifthly, that it shall be able to loophole a wall; and, sixthly, that it shall combine lightness and durability. The tool may be described generally as a small pickhead, about seven inches long, formed by steel armoring which surrounds a wooden crutchhead, and is securely fastened by rivets and screws both to the crutch and to the handle, which are of ash. One end is a pick, the other a grubber, both of solid steel. The blade is of peculiar shape, flat at the bottom for cutting purposes, and hollow in the upper portion. A protection guards the knuckles and forms a fulcrum when the tool is being used as a lever. The length over all is twenty-three inches, and the weight is only two and one-quarter pounds. The tool is also specially useful for military mining purposes, when men have to work with spade and pick in confined spaces; and it would be a very formidable weapon of defence at close quarters.

A GERMAN journal refers to a discovery made by a M. Gros, of Paris, which tends to throw some light on the complaints which were made (but not seriously inquired into) during the Franco-German war, as to the use of poisoned bullets by the combatants on both sides. M. Gros explains that the construction of the modern breech-loading arms causes the bullet to convey with it a portion of the hydrocyanic acid which the explosion of the powder has caused to be accumulated in the barrel. Even if poisoning to a mortal extent does not take place, it is remarked that the healing of wounds is materially retarded by this circumstance.



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## FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR.

From official reports to the Navy Department we take the following description of the foreign men-of-war in the port of Papeete, Tahiti Islands, Dec., 1881:

*The Triumphant French Flagship* is a second rate ship, iron and heavily armored, her central belt running down forward to the ram bow. Single screws, compound engines, speed 11 knots, full power. Her stern is elliptical, completely protecting her steering gear and propeller. She has a gun deck, carrying on the gun deck, in a central battery, four heavy breech loading muzzle pivoting rifles. On the spar deck are two stationary turrets; each carries one 22cwt. B. L. R., mounted on the disappearing system. The turrets are above and just forward of the gun deck battery, opposite to each other, and partially over hanging the ship's side, the bottom being conical. Forward, in the stern, is one heavy B. L. R. muzzle pivoting; aft, is one heavy S. P. B. L. R. She is provided with a powerful electric light on the bridge. On the spar deck she carries four small B. L. R., arranged for great depression, against torpedo boats; they are also used for saluting. She has complete torpedo arrangements, carries two torpedo frames, one on each quarter, ready for launching; they are the French towing torpedo. She is also fitted for the use of the Whitehead torpedo. Her bottom is sheathed with wood for two or three feet above the water line and copper sheathed. On her gun deck her air ports are large rectangles, almost the size of gun ports. She is ship rigged, heavy spars. On each end of her bridge or hurricane deck she carries a Hotchkiss cannon. *The Triumphant* is said to be in very bad condition. She was injured in launching, and takes in water very badly.

*Africa, the Russian Flagship*, is armed with four Krupp rifles, shilling pivot. The ship was made at Crump and Co.'s ship yard for the Pacific Coast trade. She is light iron, of great carrying capacity, so she carries an immense quantity of coal. Single screw, compound engines; obtaining a speed of 15 knots for thirty days. She is bark rigged, with fair sail area, carries a small crew.

*The French ship Hugon* is a wooden corvette, reported to make 15 knots; compound engines, single screw. Battery six B. L. R., arranged for a "all around" fire. One gun is mounted for direct fire ahead, one for fire aft, and the other four in broadside, arranged for extreme train forward or aft. On each quarter she carries a revolving Hotchkiss cannon on the rail. Her foremast is a tripod, or shears, permanently fixed, so that the foremast proper can be cleared away for action. She has no run aft, but the dead wood falls in solid, making

the stern sharp like the bow. In this dead wood two places are cut out for the screw and for the equi-poise rudder. The complete immersion of the screw allows it to have much less helicoidal area than when exposed to the surface as in our ships. The *Hugon* is very wet at sea, has but little sail area, and sails poorly.

*The French ship Guichen* is a wooden screw corvette, bark rigged; no ram nor protection for steering gear aft. She carries two B. L. R., one forward and one aft. Her guns pivot in a circle, on four conical trucks, high slide; they are easily and rapidly pivoted from side to side. The *Guichen* is employed as a guard ship.

*The Gennet, English*, wooden corvette, single screw, bark rigged. She has no ram, and the old model stern. She has, however, recessed bow ports, carrying two guns forward for fire ahead. Battery, six Woolwich M. L. R. Tonnage, 1,124 tons, and 900 H. P.

*The Russian Corvettes Plastonne and Vashrick*.—These two wooden corvettes are of the same model, the *Plastonne* being of greater tonnage. They are long, low, clipper built barks, with double topsail yards; steam, single screw. They carry Krupp rifles, pivoted amidships fore and aft. The *Vashrick* carries four Hotchkiss cannon, one on each quarter, and two on the taffrail.

It is stated that Lord Napier, of Magdala, in his capacity of Governor and commander of the forces at Gibraltar, has set a good example to other generals, by discouraging extravagance. At the recent spring-race meeting at Gibraltar, Lord Napier absolutely prohibited the mess tents, with their costly luncheons, practically open to all comers. Hospitality is a virtue to be encouraged, but it becomes a vice when it is dispensed on such an expensive scale that the poorer members of the mess cannot afford to play their part as hosts. It is, in truth, a piece of snobbishness for men to strive to live as if they each possessed £1,000 a year, when they have only a fifth of that income.

In his lecture before the Royal Artillery Institution on the attack of armor-clad vessels by artillery, Capt. C. Orde Browne shows that the new type 18 ton gun may be able to drive a projectile, carrying a gun cotton charge into the strongest part of any English ship afloat, except the citadel of the *Invincible*.

In the London International Exhibition of ship models, to which we have already referred, there are models of ancient and modern war ships of the English and other nations, and models of ocean steam and sailing vessels for passenger or cargo carrying, either

actually afloat or claiming the test of trial to accomplish the wonderful things the designers hope from them. Another large class of exhibits which finds many admirers and severe critics is that for yachts. The inventors of ships, fittings, boat tackle, and disengaging gear, and competitors for the Burt prize of £50 for the best system of ventilating ships are many, and very ingenious some of their contrivances are. Of the models sent by the Americans, perhaps the most interesting, the *Loudon Times* reports, is one of a ferry-boat running on the river at Boston, for in the arrangements for the comfort of passengers the river boats in the United States are generally far superior to those on our own rivers. For shipbuilding, as for certain other constructive purposes, steel, it is predicted by mechanical engineers, will before long supersede iron as completely as iron has taken the place of wood. In view of this change a model sent by Messrs. Ismay, Imrie, and Co., of Liverpool, is especially interesting. It is a full model of the new steel sailing ship *Garfield*, of 2,290 tons register, and 2,347 gross tonnage, built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast. This vessel, 292 feet in length, 41 feet in breadth, and with a depth of 24 feet 9 inches, is described as the largest sailing ship yet built of steel. Among the models of yachts is one exhibited by Mr. R. O. Harem, Stavanger, Norway, after a drawing by His Majesty King Oscar. The Netherlands government and the Joint Committee of the Netherlands, of which Dr. B. J. Tideman, chief constructor of the Royal Dutch navy, is president, contribute a collection of exceedingly well executed models that show the growth of the shipbuilder's art in Holland from a very early period. There are also large models of dry docks, lighthouses, etc., which will interest the engineer. One of the curiosities of the Exhibition is a small model of a yacht made out of hammered silver. There are in it altogether 875 pieces of silver.

The British authorities have approved of Major Wallace's new infantry scale, and have given orders for a first instalment of 5,000.

Without any outward display whatever, the new High Admiral of Russia, Prince Alexis, is quietly cleansing the Augcan stable of the Russian navy. His latest act has been to appoint a commission to overhaul the entire Admiralty, and report upon its reorganization.

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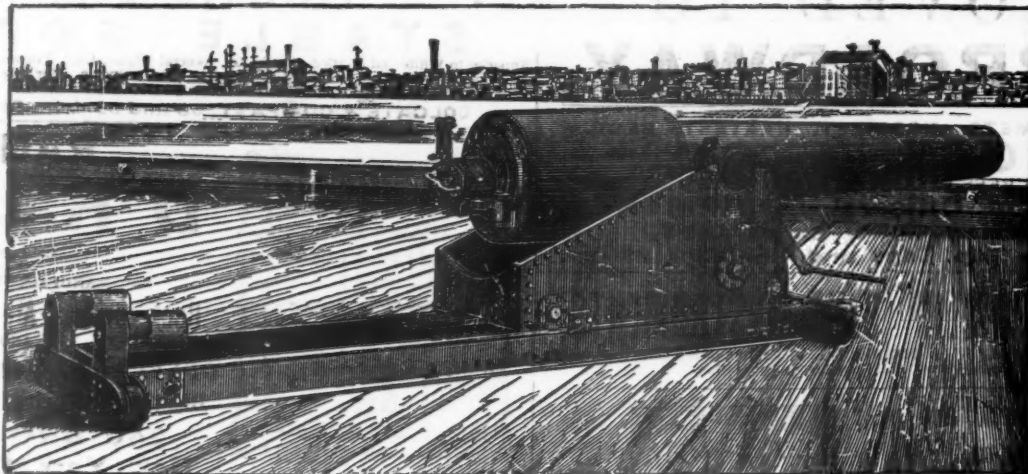
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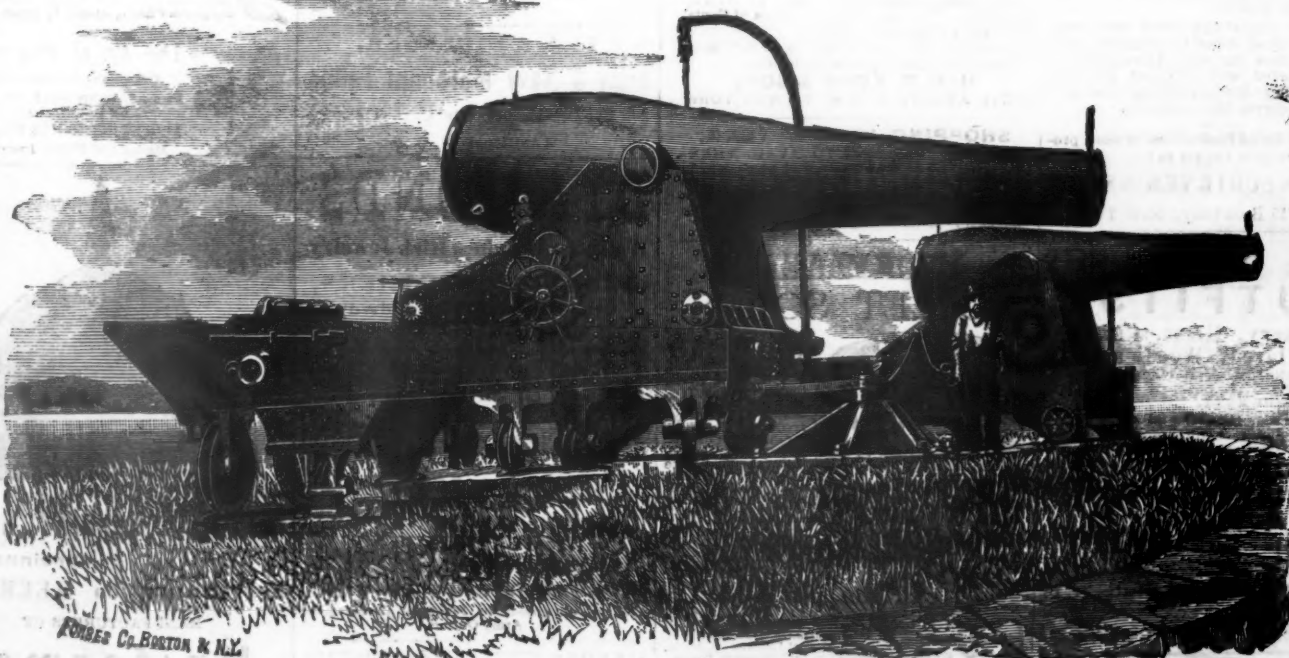
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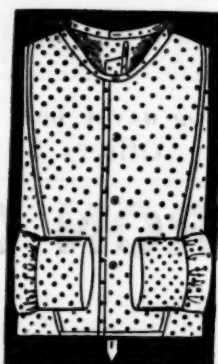
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